



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Branch Offices	Melbourne, Vic.	..	Fink's Buildings, Elizabeth Street.
	Sydney, N.S.W.	..	114a Pitt Street.
	Adelaide, S.A.	..	76 Brookman's Building, Grenfell Street.
	New York, U.S.A.	..	Park Row Building.

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY* next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *DIARY*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

THIS JOURNAL is regularly supplied by subscription to the whole of the Members of FIFTEEN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES in the British Empire. The associate Journal, *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, published at Melbourne and Sydney, is also supplied to all Australasian subscribers.

Terms for advertising may be obtained on application to the Publisher, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

#### CONTENTS: Vol. LX. No. 12 (Series No. 1,156.)

	PAGE		PAGE
Bankruptcies and Failures	471	New Books	461
Birth	459	Observations and Reflections	463
Business Changes	462	Personalities	456
Colonial and Foreign News	454	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North British Branch):—	
Coming Events	478	Evening-meeting	455
Corner for Students	448	Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland:—	
Correspondence	474	Council-meeting	457
Deaths	459	Photographic Notes	460
East Indian News	454	Pilocarpine Chemistry	457
Editorial Comments:—		Recent Patents	466
Dealers in Poisons	464	Recent Will	466
German Potato Spirit	465	Scientific Progress	462
Notes	465	Scotch News	450
Elementary Dispensing Practice. By Joseph Ince	458	South African News	453
English News	448	Things that Happen—	462
French News	452	Sometimes	462
Gazette	472	Trade-marks Applied for	461
Hints	458	Trade Notes	460
Irish News	450	Trade Report	479
Legal Reports	471	Westminster Wisdom	478
Marriage	459	Winter Session	467
New Companies and Company News	473		

#### LINES FOR ADVERTISERS.

The Colonial Issue of "The Chemist and Druggist"

Falls this year on Saturday, April 19.

It will go to the best buyers of druggists' goods in the Britains beyond the sea.

Besides, it will be specially circulated in Japan:

Japanese trade is worth looking after.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance will influence trade.

The C. & D. is in touch with buyers in Japan.

We have correspondents there who look after our interests.

Business men should make the most of the alliance.

So far as chemicals, drugs and sundries are concerned

The C. & D. of April 19 will be the medium for business.

#### Summary.

SOME NOTICES on p. 449 interest wholesalers.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. profit is what grocers aim to get (p. 448).

ANOTHER MIXTURE OF SALTS for analysis is offered to students (p. 448).

SOME COMMENTS on the Traders in Poisons Bill will be found on p. 464.

THE latest particulars in regard to pilocarpine derivatives will be found on p. 457.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CONTRACTS are reported in our English News section (p. 449).

THE SALE OF COCAINE in Bengal is now restricted to chemists and druggists (p. 454).

THE LYONS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY is described by our Paris correspondent (p. 452).

AN ORDINARY RETAILER gives wholesalers a hint as to rendering monthly accounts (p. 475).

MR. INCE's series of articles on dispensing for young pharmacists concludes on p. 458.

PARTICULARS regarding the trade in German potato-spirit are given in an article on p. 465.

A NEW FORMULA for collodion of belladonna has been devised by Mr. G. F. Merson (p. 455).

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL does not know Mr. Dobbs, has never seen him, and is not his ally (p. 474).

WE print as many replies to legal and pharmaceutical queries as we can find room for this week (p. 476).

THE IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL is considering the advisability of meeting at a different hour (p. 457).

A FIRM has been restrained by the High Court from using "Red Drench" as the name of a preparation (p. 472).

THE MIDWIVES BILL has passed through the Committee stage, and awaits a second reading in the House of Commons (p. 478).

EXTRACT OF INDIAN HEMP is a variable preparation. Mr. G. F. Merson suggests that the tincture should be ethereal (p. 455).

THE latest report of the bankruptcy of the Charles A. Vogeler Company is given on p. 471. The creditors get 55 per cent. of their claims.

MR. GEORGE DARROLL, a Shropshire pharmacist, has been elected President of the Cape Pharmaceutical Society. His portrait is given on p. 453.

MR. CHAS. UMNEY comments upon tr. benzoin. co., and deplores that there is no reference committee of experts to fix standards for such articles (p. 475).

TWO PHARMACEUTICAL VETERANS have died since our last issue—viz., Messrs. W. B. Randall, of Southampton, and J. de Carle Smith, of Norwich (p. 459).

MR. J. F. TOCHER has read a supplementary paper on pharmaceutical education at Dundee and Glasgow this week. The gist of it will be found on p. 470.

THE most interesting subject at Wednesday's meeting of the Chemical Society was the nitriles to which hydrocyanic acid belongs both chemically and physiologically (p. 469).

THE BROMPTON HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES write explaining the position of the B. H. Cough-lozenge maker, and we point out that the title "Brompton Cough-lozenge" is trade-marked (p. 476).

AN ACTION by Mr. Allison, of Hull, against his former co-director, Mr. Foster, has been the means of eliciting some remarkable facts regarding the business with which they were connected (p. 472).

STAMPED-MEDICINE QUESTIONS were discussed by the Western Chemists' Association (of London) on Wednesday evening, Mr. Leo Atkinson leading off with an informative paper, and Mr. Glyn-Jones contributing good points (p. 467).

BUSINESS is better this week. German quinine is  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  dearer "officially." Crude camphor has dropped owing to the fact that the Japanese monopoly is not complete. Lemongrass oil is lower. Para tonka beans are dearer, and shellac is lower (p. 479).

#### NEXT WEEK

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published a day earlier than usual, owing to Eastertide. Advertisements for the Coloured Supplement should therefore be delivered at the office, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., not later than Wednesday, March 26, at 4 P.M. Correspondents will also please note this.

## Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

**Students, please note.** All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, March 25, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, April 5. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The report on this month's analysis will be published next week.

### THE TOURNAMENT MARKS.

Owing to an accident in the course of printing, the final figures of the marks obtained by "Westminster" and "Cymene" were transposed in the *C. & D.* for February 22. The correct numbers are: "Westminster," 325; "Cymene," 301.

## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

A young soldier, named Lawrence, has been remanded at Derby on a charge of embezzling 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* belonging to his former employer, Mr. W. W. Harvey, chemist and druggist, 3 Ford Street, Derby.

Mr. Otto Hehner, F.I.C., has been re-appointed public analyst for the Isle of Wight, and Mr. F. V. Dutton has been re-appointed analyst for Cambridgeshire under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act.

A tailor named Edward Blossom has been sent to penal servitude for six years for "ringing the changes" on various shopkeepers in Manchester, amongst the victims being the lady cashier at Messrs. Boots (Limited).

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Tenby Town Council, on March 14, the tender of Mr. Alfred Livesey, chemist and druggist, Tenby, for the supply of disinfectants for the ensuing twelve months was accepted.

Messrs. Joseph Crosfield & Sons (Limited), Warrington, point out to us in reference to the glycerin-patent case reported last week that there were two actions, and that a decision in their favour was given in one of them.

John Turner, a Southwark laundryman, has been sentenced to twenty-one months' hard labour for obtaining by false pretences various sums of money from, amongst others, Mr. Charles Green, chemist and druggist, of Bermondsey.

A site for an open-air sanatorium has been purchased on the southern slope of Saddleback, about two miles by road

from Threlkeld Station, near Keswick, by the Cumberland branch of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption.

A soldier named Ellicott was sentenced to six months' hard labour at Devizes on March 14 for stealing some bottles of lavender-water and other articles from the shop of Mr. Miles Coward, chemist and druggist, Devizes.

This week's meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association was held at 8 P.M. instead of the former early hour. The papers read were on "Pharmacopœia-revision," by Mr. A. C. Abraham, and on "The Refractive Index of Cod-liver Oil," by Mr. Edwin Dowdard.

Notice of appeal was given on March 12 against the recent conviction of Messrs. M. & E. Jenkinson, florists, Newcastle-under-Lyme, for selling XL-All insecticide, a compound containing nicotine, without labelling it "Poison" in accordance with Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act.

The students of the Imperial College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, by special order of the Postmaster-General, were permitted to inspect the batteries and other electrical apparatus in connection with and contained in the basement of the General Post Office, London, on Friday, March 14.

A young man named Evans, who had been four times previously convicted of similar offences, was sent to prison for a month by the Manchester Magistrates on March 19, for stealing a box of Kriichen salt, a preparation for rheumatism, from the shop of Mr. W. B. Capper, chemist, 21 Oxford Street, Manchester.

At the Southampton Borough Police Court last week, Walter Knowlton (26), a laboratory-porter in the employ of Messrs. Randall & Son, chemists, High Street, Southampton, was charged with stealing a number of photographic utensils and a quantity of medicines and disinfectants from his employers. When arrested (at his work) he had in his pocket a dictionary of technical terms, the property of Mr. Wilson, and he had other articles in his possession similar to those made by prosecutors. On his behalf it was contended that the fact of articles being found in his possession was not larceny, and Knowlton was discharged.

### Store-prices.

In quoting the new prices of the Civil Service Supply Association (page 365) that of the "Allenburys" feeding-bottle was given wrongly. The price has been advanced from 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*, according to the minimum retail price scheme recently revised by the makers, Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited). Will retailers please note this correction?

### Grocers and Proprietaries

A special meeting of the Federation of Grocers' Associations was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., last week to consider the question of proprietary articles, and was attended by eighty-one delegates, who, under the presidency of Mr. Councillor Holder (Federation President), devoted some six and a half hours to an animated discussion of the subject. The crucial vote took place upon the first resolution:

That in the opinion of this Federation it is important in the best interests of the trade that mutual arrangements should be made between manufacturers and retailers to ensure proprietary articles being sold by retailers at a profit of not less than 15 per cent. on sales.

This was strongly opposed by various speakers, but was eventually carried by fifty-five votes to thirteen. Other resolutions were passed, and a new committee was appointed to carry the terms of the resolution into effect.

### National Physical Laboratory.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Wednesday afternoon, March 19, visited Bushy Park, Teddington, where the Prince opened the National Physical Laboratory which has been erected partly at the cost of the nation and partly by public subscription. The opening ceremony took place in the engineering building of the laboratory, under the presidency of Sir W. Huggins, President of the Royal Society; and Lord Rayleigh, Mr. Gerald Balfour (President of the Board of Trade), the Lord Chancellor, Lord Kelvin, and the



Lord Mayor of London also took part in the proceedings. In the course of an excellent and commonsense speech, the Prince of Wales said "the nation is beginning to recognise that if her commercial supremacy is to be maintained greater facilities must be given for furthering the application of science to commerce and manufacture."

#### Fire.

The second of three destructive fires which have occurred in Wandsworth Road within the past three weeks took place on March 12, the premises involved being those of Messrs. Jackson & Gwynn, manufacturing chemists, 289 and 291 Wandsworth Road, S.E. The factory, offices, and stores, with an adjoining bootmaker's establishment were completely gutted before the outbreak was subdued.

#### Birmingham Notes.

"Who works the longest hours?" is the *Mail's* absorbing correspondence of the hour, and it is regrettable to know that the pharmacist comes very near the top.

At an inquest held recently on a child, six months old, who died after vaccination in four places, Dr. Robinson, said that the cold-cream which had been applied had produced violent inflammation!

The saltpetre-prosecution at Aston (see Legal Reports) should act as a timely warning to pharmacists, for there is said to be a considerable quantity of sodium nitrate being sold in the city under the name of saltpetre.

Alderman Clayton's proposal for housing the working-men citizens was described at the Council-meeting on March 11 as "erotic, neurotic, and tommyrotic!" Notwithstanding this learned denunciation the Council passed the vote.

At Walsall a runaway horse broke the window of the shop of Mr. J. O. Morris, chemist and druggist, and did much damage to the stock and goods displayed in the window. It eventually extricated itself, and renewed its flight, but was stopped before it had committed any further mischief.

The grocers, like the pharmacists, are enduring a period of great tribulation. They have formed a Midland Council of Grocers' Associations, with the object of focussing the opinions of the various Associations on trade questions, and of rendering assistance to the Federation in regard to the proprietary-article question.

Miss Rosamond Southall, daughter of Mr. A. Southall pharmaceutical chemist, takes a deep interest in girls' clubs and in a paper on the subject, which was read on March 15 she explained how difficult it is to deal with some of the members. One girl, when told about the text "Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow," suggested that she should use Sunlight soap.

The shop and premises of Messrs. MacIsaac & Co., chemists, Hagley Road, were offered for sale by auction on March 13, when with difficulty a few bids were squeezed from the small audience, and the lot was eventually withdrawn at 1,750*l.*, the reserve not having been touched. Pharmacy had three representatives—Mr. McLanachan, the tenant, and two others.

Regret will be felt by many pharmacists at the death, at the early age of 33 years, of Mr. Edward A. Warmington, Ph.D., F.I.C., public analyst of Dudley, and formerly Dr. Tilden's assistant when he was in the Chair of Chemistry at the 'Varsity. It occurred on March 11 at 21 Church Road, Moseley. Dr. Warmington was in partnership with Mr. Vaughan Hughes, and had only recently been married.

Mr. George Hull, a well-known drysalter and colour and varnish maker, died on March 15. A Londoner by birth, he came to Birmingham in 1835, and a few years later purchased the now well-known oil and colour business in Smallbrook Street, with which he was identified for sixty years. He was formerly churchwarden of St. Martin's Church, member of the Board of Guardians, overseer, and prominent member of the Birmingham Book Club.

In a racy book by a Birmingham quando citizen, just issued, one of the best stories relates how Palmer, the Rugeley poisoner, met at the village inn a burly navvy, who was very quarrelsome. He treated the navvy to a quart of

ale, and gave him his quietus by introducing into it something from a small paper parcel he took from his waistcoat-pocket. The body was removed to an outhouse at closing-time, and at 3 o'clock was spirited away. This is stated to be the beginning of the suspicion which was the means of hanging Palmer.

#### Public Notices.

Mr. G. B. Wilson, solicitor, Mirfield, intimates that all claims against the estate of the late Mr. Thomas Topham, chemist and druggist, of 149 Pellon Lane, Halifax, must reach him by March 27.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mr. John Hurst, pharmaceutical chemist, Louth, should send them in by April 14 to Messrs. Bell & Ingoleby, solicitors, Corn Market, Louth.

All claims or demands against the estate of the late Mr. John William Clapham, chemist, Bentley Lodge, Meanwood Road, and Kelsall Street, Wade Lane, Leeds, should be sent to Mr. John C. Malcolm, solicitor, 8 South Parade, Leeds, forthwith.

#### Contracts.

Mr. G. E. Knights has been appointed to supply drugs and disinfectants to Swaffham workhouse for the ensuing half-year.

Mr. H. Flanders, chemist and druggist, Mill Road, Cambridge, has been appointed chemist to the Board of Guardians.

Mr. F. Thomas, chemist and druggist, Boston, has been appointed druggist to the workhouse by the local Board of Guardians.

The Retford Board of Guardians has appointed Mr. E. R. Pater as chemist and druggist to the workhouse for the current half-year.

The Malling (Kent) Rural District Council has accepted the tender of Mr. Oliver, chemist and druggist, West Malling, for the supply of disinfectants.

Newport (I.O.W.) Town Council has accepted the tender of Mr. E. H. Morris, chemist and druggist, Newport, for the supply of 4 tons of protosulphate of iron at 3*l.* 3*s.* per ton.

The Beckenham Urban District Council has accepted the following tenders: Messrs. E. Porter & Co., for disinfectants and carbolic soap; Jeyes' Disinfectant Company, for carbolic acid.

The Dartford Board of Guardians has appointed Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. (Limited), of 300 High Holborn, London, to supply drugs, &c., to the workhouse for the next half-year, and Mr. W. T. Tucker, of Dartford, will supply disinfectants.

The Liverpool Select Vestry has accepted the following contracts for supplies to the workhouse: Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, for druggists' sundries; Messrs. Sumner & Co., Liverpool, for drugs; Mr. C. S. Bullen, for surgical appliances, and Messrs. J. Mellor & Sons for methylated spirit.

#### Unabsorbed.

An attempt has been made on the part of the Manchester Corporation to absorb the division of Stretford into its municipality, but the decision of the Local Government Board is that Stretford is not to be amalgamated with Manchester. Mr. F. W. Bates, chemist and druggist, is the Chairman of the Urban District Council of Stretford, and has been widely complimented on the victory that has been achieved. The Council has petitioned the Privy Council for a charter of incorporation, which is likely to be granted, so that there is a prospect of Mr. Bates being Stretford's first Mayor.

#### Sportive Chemists.

Amongst the athletic clubs that entered the competition for the cross-country championship of the London Business-houses Athletic Association was that of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. The drug-men were so far successful as to secure third-place honours out of the thirteen teams that competed, the order of scoring of teams being as follows: Messrs. Vickers, Son & Maxim, 43 points; the Great Eastern Railway Company, 55; Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 64. The individual scoring for Burgoyne's was: Mr.

T. W. F. Clark, 3rd; Mr. A. Coles, 14th; Mr. H. W. Keen, 16th; and Mr. W. H. Attwood, 31st. Mr. T. W. F. Clark (Burgoyne's) took three prizes—3rd in the scratch race, second in the handicap, and a medal for being one of a placed team. He lost the first prize in the handicap by the narrow margin of one-fifth second.

#### Selling Poison to Children.

At a meeting of the Cardiff Union Dispensary Committee on March 13, Mr. Taylor, who has charge of the Charles Street Dispensary, stated that he dispensed 2,930 prescriptions during twenty-four days, or an average of 122 per day. There is much sickness among the poor, and Mr. Taylor called the attention of the committee to the fact that patients frequently send their little children for liniments and the like which often contain poison. He asked the committee if it is advisable to allow children to be given anything containing poison to take home. Last week he gave a child some liniment containing poison, and when the child left the dispensary he noticed it put the liniment to its mouth—a most dangerous proceeding. Had the child died by taking poison he wanted to know his position. Mr. Ames considered that no child under 13 years of age should be supplied with medicines or liniments containing poison. He moved a resolution accordingly. Mrs. Cantillon contended that parents oftentimes had no one but their children to send for medicines, and it would be very hard upon them if they could not send their children to the dispensary. Bottles containing ingredients of a dangerous character could be packed and sealed. Most chemists and doctors serve children with medicines. It was ultimately agreed to bring the matter to the notice of the Board of Guardians.

#### The Week's Poisonings.

Only one of the eleven fatalities from poisons which have occurred during the past week was due to an unscheduled poison—hydrochloric acid. Frederick Lowe, a Birmingham pearl-button maker, went, on March 5, to the pantry in his house for a medicine-bottle. By mistake he lifted one containing hydrochloric acid (which he used in his business) and drank a quantity of the contents. He tried to spit out the poison, but subsequently collapsed, and died eleven days after. At the inquest on March 18 the Coroner observed that it would be difficult to do anything by means of legislation to prevent such mistakes.—The scheduled poisons employed were carbolic acid (4), oxalic acid (2), morphine, cyanide of potassium, laudanum, and strychnine.—A well-known Coventry lady died after an injection of strychnine as a remedy for neuralgia from which she suffered greatly.—At Nottingham an inquest was held on the body of Mr. Leonard William Turney, son of Alderman Sir John Turney, who was found dead in the laboratory of the Trent Bridge Leather-works on March 16, having taken cyanide of potassium.

## Irish News.

#### Dispenser Wanted.

The Board of Management of the Galway Hospital announce their intention of appointing on April 5 a resident compounder of medicine at a salary of 75*l.* per annum.

#### Personal.

Mr. John I. Bernard, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has been elected a member of the committee of the Dublin Mercantile Association.

#### First Aid in a Pharmacy.

On the evening of March 15, while Mr. Frettrell, solicitor, Dublin, was driving an outside car across the O'Connell Bridge, the horse fell and Mr. Frettrell was thrown to the ground. He was carried in an unconscious state to the establishment of Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co., close by, where Dr. Lennon and Dr. Mitchell were in attendance. Later on the Corporation ambulance conveyed the patient to his house at Sydney Parade.

#### Burning Accident.

On March 14, Denis Carroll, of Carrigataher, co. Tipperary, who was suffering from rheumatism, was engaged bandaging his legs and feet with flannels saturated with turpentine, when the turpentine caught fire. Carroll is so severely burned that his life is despaired of.

#### Drug-tenders.

The following tenders for medicines and medical appliances are invited: Ballyshannon Union and Dispensary (March 22), Ballinasloe Union (March 29), Bantry Union (March 25), Boyle Union (March 29), Castlecomer Union (March 25), Clone Union (March 28), Dromore West Union (March 25), Irvinestown Union (March 26), Kilrush Union (March 29), Kilmallock Union (March 28), Killadysert Union (March 22), Kenmare Union (March 29), Manorhamilton Union (March 27), Middleton Union (March 29), Oughterard Union (March 27), Strabane Union (March 25), Tipperary Union (March 29).

At a meeting of the Guardians of the Killarney (co. Kerry) Union on March 18, the following tenders were accepted: The Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, for medicine, less an abatement of 17½ per cent.; and the Medical Requisite Company, Cork, for medical and surgical appliances, less an abatement of 10 per cent.

#### Instead of Whisky.

An inquest was held by Coroner Cleary at Chancellorsland, co. Tipperary, last week, on the body of a woman who died from carbolic-acid poisoning. Maurice Hurley, a farmer, said deceased came to his house to wash some clothes, and before she began work he offered her a drink of whisky. He took a bottle out of a drawer and gave her half a glass of the contents, which she drank. Witness took the same amount himself afterwards. His own mouth was burned by the acid, but he did not feel any other injurious effects. Dr. Condon said the woman died from carbolic-acid poisoning, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from poisoning by carbolic acid inadvertently given her by Maurice Hurley in mistake for whisky.

#### Dispensing Drugs.

The Local Government Board has received two letters from a clergyman named Corr, Enniskillen, accusing Dr. Tate, dispensary officer at Holywell, of irregularities in the discharge of his duty. The reverend gentleman asserts that a written notice was posted up in the dispensary waiting-room stating that the doctor had good medicine for sale. There had been no medicines for the poor in the dispensary for a long time, as the doctor told the poor repeatedly that the medicines were rotten, and that the good medicines were locked up and he had not got the key of the press. The Guardians have inquired into the charges, and find that during Dr. Tate's absence on sick-leave his deputy had informed private patients that he could not give them medicines as he had not the key of the private medicine-chest. He never said the dispensary drugs were worthless, as there was always an ample supply of good medicines in stock. He had given some of the patients a paper containing the name of some article not on the official list of drugs. The Guardians have accepted as satisfactory the explanations of the dispensary officer, and have so informed the L.G.B.

## Scotch News.

#### Carbolic-poisoning.

A boy named William Syme died in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary on March 12 from the effects of his having, by mistake, taken a quantity of carbolic acid.

#### Business Changes.

Mr. Alexr. Stephen and Mr. Alfred Duffus have purchased the business of Messrs. W. Sinclair & Co., wholesale druggists, Aberdeen.

The business at 567 Duke Street, Glasgow, formerly belonging to Mr. A. Miller, chemist and druggist, has been



purchased by Mr. David McCutcheon, chemist and druggist, and not by Dr. Lang, as stated in a recent issue.

#### Slander Action Settled.

The First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, was informed on March 13 of the settlement of an action in which Mrs. Mary Miller, wife of John Miller, chemist, Langside, Glasgow, sued her brother, an engineer, for 250*l.* damages for alleged slander. The defender has retracted the statements complained of, apologised, and tendered 5*l.* in name of damages and expenses, which the pursuer has accepted.

#### Bottle Exchange.

The members of the Edinburgh and District Aerated-water Manufacturers' Defence Association have recently held their fourth annual dinner, and in the course of it various things that cannot be bottled were discussed, such as Mr. Stead's views on the arm and the notification of measles. Mr. John Chalmers (the Chairman) got to business, however, when he had to respond to the toast of the Association's prosperity. Amongst the things he said were these:—

They had now a bottle-exchange in Edinburgh which is second to none in the Kingdom, and thus manufacturers are enabled to get the use of their own property.

Under the Merchandise-marks Act it is an offence to fill a bottle or syphon hearing another maker's name, and they intend to enforce their legal rights. It is not an advertisement to the best makers to have their bottles used by makers of inferior standing whose waters may not be fit to drink.

Plain bottles, however, should be allowed to circulate as freely as in the past till they work themselves out. If there is any difficulty about getting bottles returned, he counselled traders rather to keep back the big makers' bottles than those of the small makers.

It appears from the annual report that the Association membership is thirty-eight. The directors anticipate that the proposed bottle-exchange will soon be opened. In the clearing-house there was received during the year from the exchanges in Glasgow, Aberdeen, Kirkcaldy, and London, and from members, a total of 2,623.2 dozen bottles, of which 2,191.7 dozen were sent out.

#### Glasgow Notes.

The Oakbank Oil Company have arranged for a complete installation of electric machinery at their works for the manufacture of shale oil.

Damage to the extent of 200*l.* was caused by fire on March 15 at the chemical-works occupied by Robert Smith's Executors (Limited), at 182 West Street, South Side, Glasgow.

Some chemists, in order to make an invidious distinction between themselves and their neighbours, are assuming the unwarrantable title of M.Ph.Sc. A court of pharmaceutical equity and ethics would be useful in such cases.

The Glasgow University Court has decided to erect new and fully equipped physical, physiology, materia medica, forensic medicine, and public health laboratories. This is the "psychological moment" for pressing home Mr. Tocher's "dainty bit plan."

The chemical-works of Mr. R. Smith, 200 West Street, Tradeston, were set on fire by a leakage of sulphur from a tank on the morning of March 15. The damage to the building and stock is estimated at 200*l.*

In several police-cases reported lately it has transpired that the victims of robbery had first been "hounded" with "knock-down" drops. And the symptoms described were those of chloral combined with alcohol narcosis. Where do the thieves get the chloral?

The entries for the spring Preliminary examination at Glasgow University show an extraordinary increase. The entries for medicine are nearly double the number for March, 1901, while the entries for arts have also increased more than 50 per cent. This sudden rise is ascribed to the influence of the Carnegie Trust.

In a pamphlet just issued by Principal Wright, of the Agricultural College, on "The Influence of Phosphates on Farm-crops," he gives the results of experiments conducted, in the Agricultural Hall of the recent Exhibition. Turnips

potatoes, and cereals were operated on, and in every case manuring with phosphates improved the strength and quality of the crops.

A "letter-to-the-editor" philanthropist gives the following recipe as a specific for smallpox:—"Sulphate of zinc, gr. j.; foxglove (digitale, *sic*), gr. j., half-a-teaspoonful of sugar. Mix with two teaspoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed add 4 oz. of water. Take a teaspoonful every hour. For a child, smaller doses according to age." Note the subtle *secundum artem* touches, and the homeopathic dosage.

In local pharmaceutical circles there is as much amusement as surprise at the "impression" produced by Dr. W. L. Muir's evidence before the Poisons Committee. The Eastern Medical Society, an obscure body, appointed him as its representative. The strong and active Southern Medical Society, which has played so strenuous a part in the campaign, did not appoint Dr. Muir. Mr. Alex. Cross, the M.P. for Oamachie, and manufacturer of various agricultural and horticultural products, pulled the wires.

In the first two lectures of his course on "The Electro-chemical Industries," at the Technical College, Dr. Shields traced the evolution of electro-chemistry in the nineteenth century to its origin in the work of Davy and Faraday, and remarked that although the fundamental laws and principles had been discovered nearly a hundred years, the industrial applications on the large scale were not much more than ten years old, and during this period from a quarter to one-third of a million horse-power had been installed. The backwardness of this country was due in part to the scarcity of water-power, but cheap power was not a *sine qua non* in some of the electro chemical industries, and these could be conducted quite well in the United Kingdom. Discussing the cost of one electrical horse-power working for one year, the lecturer stated that at Niagara Falls the charge to large consumers is 4*l.*, while in other localities it has been offered at less than 1*l.* With coal at 8*s.* per ton, and a well-appointed modern installation of 2,000 or 3,000 horse-power, the cost of an electrical horse-power should not exceed 10*l.*, or, under favourable conditions, 7*l.* By the utilisation of Mond gas and gas-engines the cost ought to be reduced to 5*l.* In the latter part of his second lecture Dr. Shields explained the principles of heating in the electric furnace, and its uses in the manufacture of calcium carbide, carborundum, artificial graphite, and metallic alloys.

#### The Chemist's Cellar.

Judgment in an action brought by Mr. Robert Speedie, chemist and druggist, Crieff, against a Crieff ironmonger was given at Perth Sheriff Court on March 14. Mr. Speedie claimed the right to use the whole of the cellar under his shop let to him by defender. The ironmonger contended that his tenant was only entitled to a part of the cellar which he had marked off by a partition. The Sheriff finds for Mr. Speedie, with expenses.

#### The Latest Style.

The intimate relations which exist between some Edinburgh West-end physicians and pharmacists is well illustrated by the fact that envelopes with the name and address of a firm typewritten upon them are used by at least one specialist to put his prescriptions in. He not only hands the addressed envelopes to patients in this way, but takes care that they go to the right shop by verbal directions. The patients, of course, pay for the medicine in the usual way.

#### Chemists' Wills.

The will of the late Mr. James Dickie, chemist, 491 Victoria Road, Glasgow, has been lodged in the books of the Sheriff of Lanarkshire. The estate is returned at 1,381*l.* 1*s.*

The personality of the late Mr. Alexander McIntosh, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Gibson & Co., Edinburgh, who resided at Feargan, Liberton, has been proved at 449*l.* net; that of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, chemist, Morrison Street, Edinburgh, at 133*l.*; and that of Mr. Alexander Crichton, chemist, Leith, at 267*l.*

#### Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

The eleventh annual general meeting was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on March 17, Mr. G. H. C. Rowland in



the chair. There was a good attendance, and the Secretary's report stated that members during the past season had shown great enthusiasm in the various sections, and now number 115. The Treasurer's report showed an income for the year of over 140%, while the expenditure worked out at considerably under that. After a discussion on the doings of the Club, it was intimated that Mr. Thos. McIlverick was desirous of presenting the Club with a cup for the "Tug-of-War" competition. The following officers were elected for the coming season: Hon. President, Dr. W. Inglis Clark; President, Mr. J. P. Gibb; Vice-President, Mr. A. G. Paterson; Secretary, Mr. D. S. Napier; Treasurer, Mr. W. C. Taylor; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Harry Smith; Committee, Messrs. Aitken, Akman, Anderson, Harley, Rowland, Somerville, and Mackay. A donation of 1*l.* 1*s.* was voted to the Benevolent Fund.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**ANOTHER BOULEVARD TRAGEDY.**—A young Russian woman, named Maria Jakowska, committed suicide on March 14 outside a café in the Boulevard Montmartre. She had been abandoned by her lover some months before, and on that day she met him on the boulevard. While they were sitting talking outside the café she asked him to return to her, and on his refusal she produced a packet of strychnine, dropped the poison into the coffee she was drinking, and swallowed it. She was carried to the nearest pharmacy, but soon expired in great agony.

**THE DIAGNOSIS OF MALADIES.**—A Paris pharmacist appeared as defendant on March 10 in an action brought against him by the Paris Doctor's Syndicate for illegal practice of medicine. He was ordered to pay a fine of 50*fr.*, and a similar sum to the Syndicate as damages. It was a simple case of counter-prescribing. The pharmacist had analysed a client's urine, and suggested he should take a tonic medicine. The Judge found that the diagnosis of maladies is a privilege reserved exclusively to physicians, and that they alone are qualified to draw therapeutic conclusions from the results of analysis. As a matter of fact, the pharmacist's offence was that he recommended a tonic.

**THE CONFETTI-RAZE.**—During the past six or seven years Paris has given itself over on the afternoon and evening of *Savoye* Tuesday and the Thursday of *Mid-Lent* to a carnival of confetti made of small round pieces of paper of variegated colours. People assemble by thousands on the Grands Boulevards, and throw handfuls of this apparently harmless ammunition at each other. But this year there has been something of an outcry against the practice. The newspapers have published caricatures of St. Bernard dogs rescuing people from avalanches of the paper missiles, and now the medical profession, always on the scent for possible modes of contagion, denounce the practice of paper-confetti throwing as eminently dangerous to the public health. Inquiries at the Paris hospitals show that as a matter of fact quite a number of maladies have been traced directly to pernicious confetti. These maladies take the form principally of diseases of the eye and the throat, the latter being attributed to accidentally swallowing dirty confetti, for some persons think it the greatest joke, in rough horseplay, to throw a handful of stuff into a lady's mouth when occasion offers.

**THE PHARMACY STUDENTS' GALA.**—The gala benefit performance organised by the Paris Pharmacy-students' Association duly took place on Friday, March 7, at the Châtelet Theatre. There was a full audience, and the treasurer of the Association has secured a very satisfactory sum. This Society of Pharmacy Students came into existence six years ago, previous to which it formed part of the General Association of Paris Students. M. Hubarc, took the initiative of forming a small separate federation, feeling that pharmacy students would be the gainers by coming into closer contact. They have rooms and a library of their own, and amongst other things organise lectures and conferences on subjects pertaining to pharmacy. But

their ambition soars beyond this. They have formed a fund with the object of lending money to students, who may be in temporary financial embarrassment in order to enable them to continue their studies, and thus not abandon their career. They are called loans of honour and the borrowers engage themselves to reimburse the money at the earliest opportunity. They are never pressed for repayment, and that formality rests entirely at their own discretion. The students appear to appreciate very much this mode of mutual help in time of need. About 800 young men now belong to the Association, and participate in its meetings. They publish a periodical called "*La Pharmacie Française*" for the purpose of defending their interests, and make a periodical distribution of twelve hundred copies to pharmacists throughout France. The students are encouraged by a number of the past or present leaders of pharmacy in France, and their patrons include MM. Berthelot, Moissan, and Guignard, the Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy.

**PHARMACY IN THE SECOND CITY OF FRANCE.**—I took the opportunity when at Lyons recently to visit the Mixed Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy. As is usual in establishments of this kind medicine is very much to the fore and pharmacy rather inconspicuous, still it is interesting as an establishment which turns out the greatest number of pharmacists per annum of any of the mixed schools with the single exception of Paris. Lyons University consists of two huge "blocks" situated by the side of the Rhone. Law and literature occupy the one building, the other block is shared by the Faculty of Sciences and the Mixed Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy. They have a common library and a large hall for public meetings, both very handsome and spacious, as well as the usual amphitheatres for lectures, class rooms, &c. The chemical laboratories where the practical work is done have, however, been transferred to the new Institute of Chemistry, which is a few blocks further on, so that the youthful pharmacists can no longer see the seagulls hover over the blue Rhone as they handle their blowpipes and test tubes. This, the Latin quarter of Lyons, is built on the Philadelphian or American plan of "blocks." The excellent practice of adorning the Board Room with portraits of eminent professors in their robes of office has been copied from the Paris School of Pharmacy. At Lyons I was told the practice is for the professor desirous of immortality to pay 10*fr.* and the State the other 10*fr.* for the portraits—they cost 20*fr.* a piece. What made me doubt the absolute accuracy of this assertion was the varied merit of the portraits. A particularly fine piece of work is Dr. Gailleton's portrait. The ex-Mayor of Lyons (who was in the carriage with Carnot when the President was assassinated) is Professor of Skin Diseases and Syphilis at the Faculty, and curiously enough his successor M. Augagneur the present Mayor is also a Professor at the Faculty (Pathologie Externe is his chair). But your average pharmacist's modesty is as that of the violet and his purse is rarely full to overflowing. So I was not surprised to find but few pharmaceutical portraits. A very interesting one was that of M. Cazaneuve, professor of organic chemistry and toxicology, who is the Director of the Institute of Chemistry already mentioned, and there were one or two deceased pharmaceutical professors. Claude Bernard's statue adorns the forecourt of the building (he was a native of Villefranche near Lyons), and the *quai* or embankment on which the faculty stands is called after the great savant. Architecturally the general plan of the faculty is what an Irishman would call a "three-sided quadrangle" like the Paris School of Pharmacy, while the general style of the building is not unlike that of the sister establishment at Lille. There is a Bacteriological Institute hard by, and, I believe, a Pasteur hospital is to be built at the back on the waste ground opposite the garden devoted to medicinal plants. A little further on is a handsome building where surgeons are trained for the French Army, the *Ecole de Service de Santé Militaire*, a sort of military counterpart to the Naval Health School at Bordeaux. The young fellows are dressed as Army officers and their uniforms brighten up this students' quarter. There are streets named after Jussieu, Chevreuil, Parmentier and Pasteur at Lyons, mostly around the Latin Quarter. A new bridge to be called the Pont de Faculté or Pont de l'Université will shortly link this quarter with the busy railway quarter of Perrache.

## South African News.

**BUSINESS CHANGE.**—Messrs. Hopkins & Cherry have taken over the business of Messrs. Carman & Workman, Woodstock, Cape Colony.

**LICENCES TO PRACTICE** as medical practitioners in the Cape Colony have been issued to Andrew Craig Hunter, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., formerly of Greenock, and Reginald Williams, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., formerly of Stamford.

**FOREIGN DIPLOMAS.**—In our issue of March 1 (page 333) we published a cablegram from our Cape correspondent announcing that a new regulation had been added to the Medical and Pharmacy Act, dealing with the question of the recognition of the medical and dental diplomas granted by foreign Governments. The announcement is published in the *Cape Government Gazette* of February 25, and it states that the exact terms of the regulation which is approved by the Governor and Executive Council, and which was framed and adopted by the Colonial Medical Council under the provisions of Section 20 of the Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1891, are as follows:—

No diploma granted by the Government or any University or other body of a foreign country shall entitle the holder thereof to registration as a medical practitioner or dentist in this colony, unless equal rights and advantages are given in such country to the holders of any British registrable degree.

Section 20 of the Act states that the Council shall from time to time prescribe and define what diplomas or certificates shall be entertained by the Council on any application by any person to obtain a licence as a medical practitioner or dentist under the Act, and that no diploma or certificate shall be included by the Council in such regulations which does not furnish in the opinion of the Council a sufficient guarantee of the possession by the holder of the requisite knowledge and skill for efficient practice as a medical practitioner or dentist.

### Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

THE annual general meeting of the Society was held in the Pharmacy Board-rooms, Cape Town, on February 20, the President (Mr. J. A. Mathew) in the chair. The Chairman expressed his appreciation at seeing such a representative gathering. Among those present were the Vice-Presidents (Messrs. F. W. C. Thomas and George Darroll, members of the Colonial Pharmacy Board), Mr. A. J. Rivitt (resident director of Messrs. Lennon, Limited), Mr. Alf. H. Mathew (Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co.), Messrs. Geo. Hamilton, A. Cameron, W. A. Sleggs (Messrs. Hazell & Son), J. H. Cooper, J. D. Buckle, J. S. North, S. Johnson, and the Hon. Secretary. The minutes having been read and confirmed, and the question of filling vacancies in the Council settled, Mr. Darroll proposed that all

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE TO THE SOCIETY

for the current year, if not paid by July, should be collected by the Secretary by postal draft. He explained that at first sight this might appear to be a somewhat unusual step to take, as they, the chemists, generally collected their accounts that way when other methods failed, but he felt that the members would prefer the postal-draft method to the professional collector. The Secretary had not the time to go round and make collections—a fact which was generally recognised; and he would ask the *C. & D.* reporter to note his remarks in the proceedings, so that absent members might understand the departure in its right light.

Mr. J. S. North seconded, and the proposal was carried.

Mr. W. Fick's motion "that the Society take such action as may be deemed necessary regarding the acceptance of foreign diplomas by the colonial authorities," was allowed to stand over *sine die*, the President explaining that the Pharmacy Board already had the matter in hand.

The following gentlemen handed in donations of a guinea each to

#### THE BENEVOLENT FUND:—

Messrs. Rivitt, J. A. Mathew, A. H. Mathew, Darroll, Cameron, Hamilton, Thomas, Cooper, Buckle, Cope, North,

Sleggs, Heating, and S. Johnson. A half-guinea donation from Mr. J. Dell was also recorded, while the Society paid in a cheque for 10*l.* The fund now stands at 23*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

In his report the Secretary said that the total membership was ninety-six, but some of the subscriptions for the past year had not yet been paid, notwithstanding that repeated applications had been made through the mail. The financial status of the Society was satisfactory, the bank-book showing a balance of 43*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, and there were no outstanding liabilities.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President said: Gentlemen, at an annual meeting of the Society I am well aware that a speech is expected from the retiring President. Now, a well-known proverb runs "Brevity is the soul of wit," and on this occasion I intend to try and lay claim to being your witty President, by being as brief as possible. After listening to the Secretary's somewhat pessimistic report for the past year, it is incumbent upon us to try by all the means in our power to induce the members to take a greater interest in our Society, and I would like to suggest that a circular be drawn up by the Council, appealing to all members to manifest a greater zeal in promoting the objects for which we exist, inviting them to send in written proposals as to what they consider the best means of obtaining a more healthy state of affairs. In this way we might get some valuable hints tending to make our meetings more attractive.

The unsettled state of affairs throughout the colony during the past year has, perhaps, hampered efficiency, but with a return of more normal conditions better results should attend our efforts. There is quite sufficient dormant talent among our members to produce both interesting and instructive papers upon subjects connected with the profession, if only an appreciative audience is assured. In future I trust this opinion will be justified. With the vista of a United South Africa opening before us, we may reasonably expect newcomers and an increased membership. Let us be prepared to extend a hearty welcome to them worthy of our name. The President then thanked the Society for the kind recognition of his efforts, and wished them all a prosperous year. (Applause.)

#### OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

were then elected. Mr. Rivitt refused nomination as President, and Mr. George Darroll was appointed to that post; Messrs. F. W. C. Thomas and Rivitt Vice-Presidents; Messrs. J. H. Cooper, S. Johnson, W. Fick, A. H. Mathew, Geo. Hamilton, E. L. Rilling, and J. S. North on the Council, with Mr. James Dell as Secretary. Some half-dozen new members having joined, the proceedings terminated.

#### THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. George Darroll, the newly-elected President, is a son of Mr. William Darroll, chemist and druggist, Clun, Shropshire, and he passed the Minor examination on October 16, 1890. Shortly thereafter he went out to South Africa to act as senior assistant to his uncle, the late Mr. R. G. Darroll, of Wynberg. There he remained for four years, then took up a similar position with the late Mr. Alexr. Cleghorn, of Cape Town; and since he died Mr. Darroll has been manager of the Cleghorn Pharmacy. He is the Government member of the Cape Board of Pharmacy, and is well respected by his *confrères*.



MR. GEORGE DARROLL.

THE BEST CORKS come from Algeria. There are 2,500,000 acres of cork-forest in that country



## Colonial and Foreign News.

**LEAD HAIR-DYES** are not allowed in Austria. A hair-dresser in Vienna has been sentenced to three days' imprisonment and 500kr. fine for selling such a hair-dye.

**CO<sub>2</sub> SYNDICATE**—A syndicate of Austrian-Hungarian carbonic-acid manufacturers has been definitely arranged. It came into force on March 1, and will last for five years.

**DEARER NITRATE**.—As a result of the Nitrate Combination, the Chilean Government propose to increase the export duty on nitrate by sixpence per quintal. This will produce \$50,000 000 per annum extra revenue.

**DR. MORIZ KOPOSI**, Professor of Dermatology in the University of Vienna, died on March 6. He was a pupil of Hebra, and wrote many works on skin-diseases. Several of his special ointments are well known to dispensing chemists.

**NATURAL v. SYNTHETIC INDIGO**.—The report referred to in *C. & D.*, January 18, that the Prussian War Office had ordered that all military cloth should in future be dyed with synthetic indigo has since been contradicted. It appears that the manufacturers will be permitted to use either the one or the other.

**TO REGULATE GERMAN TRUSTS**.—The Central Association of German Merchants and Industrials, at Berlin, has petitioned the Bundesrath and the several German State Governments to prepare a draft of a law, to be presented to the German Parliament, providing that all commercial associations of a monopolistic character, in the form of "cartels," syndicates, rings, trusts, &c., must be registered by law and have their articles of association approved by the respective authorities.

**PHARMACY'S IDEAL PLACE**.—According to statistics published in the *Farmaceutisk Revy*, the total number of pharmacies in Sweden at present is 333; 247 being head-establishments, 35 branches, and 51 drug-stores. The number of persons to the pharmacy varies between 8,600 and 23,600; in Stockholm the number is 15,500, whereas the average for the whole of Sweden is 15,100. This means that each Swedish pharmacist has about eight times more people to care for than the average British pharmacist.

**CONSULAR ADVICE FROM CHILI**.—American Consul R. E. Mansfield, of Valparaiso, in a report on the condition of trade in Chili, regrets that many American firms who write to merchants in foreign countries do not attach sufficient importance to their letters. In some instances, these communications are mimeograph copies, or are circular letters printed upon a poor quality of paper; in others, the signature of the writer is impressed with a rubber stamp. As a rule, little attention is paid to such letters, the majority of which are promptly thrown into the waste-paper basket.

**ANNAMESE MEDICINES**.—A writer in the *Archives de Médecine Navale* states that the Annamese Pharmacopœia is made up of an immense number of exceedingly complex formulæ, and before the simplest of the medicaments can be prepared the compounder has to perform the most perplexing ceremonies in order to insure its efficacy. Among metals gold, silver, and iron are in high repute as remedies, and iron is used for wounds. Zinc is employed for combating colic as well as for assisting parturition. In the latter case, however, the attendant nails the metal to the threshold of the patient's room. Earth is freely administered in many diseases.

**ALCOHOL IN GERMAN PHARMACY**.—The spirit-duty Commission of the German Diet has accepted a proposal to discontinue the permission for pharmacists to use spirit free from duty for medicinal purposes. Some of the arguments put forward in favour of the proposal have aroused much indignation in German pharmaceutical circles. One member maintained that the permission is abused, and that the spirit is used to make apothekerschnaps for the consumption by pharmacists and their assistants, and that this is the reason why so many pharmacists became silly. He is also reported to have said that the practice has led to worse evils than this. Dr. Mueller (Sayan), a member of the Diet, has acknowledged that he wrote the report of the debate, and vouches for its accuracy, but this is controverted by others.

**PRESERVATIVES PROHIBITED IN BRAZIL**.—The Board of Trade have received a despatch from Rio de Janeiro with reference to the requirements of the Brazilian law respecting articles of food or beverages which, on analysis, are found to contain ingredients likely to be injurious to health, such as boric or salicylic acid, alcohol of inferior quality, and sulphuric and other free mineral acids. Until recently the application of this law has chiefly affected spirits, aerated waters, &c., but by a clause in the last Budget Law its action appears to have been extended, as the clause in question provides that all imported beverages and foodstuffs, without exception, must now be tested by the Analytical Department before clearance through the Customs. Such goods as are found to contain deleterious ingredients in whatever quantity must be destroyed by the authorities or re-exported. In addition, in cases where re-exportation is not effected, the consignees will be fined. Merchants and others should be on their guard against shipping on consignment to Brazil any articles which may be liable to be challenged by the Analytical Department.

**INSURING STUDENTS AGAINST ACCIDENT**.—An innovation has been started among the students attending the University Laboratory of Professor Emil Fischer in Berlin. For many years each student has paid a small premium per term to the Students' Hospital Fund, and is thus entitled in case of illness to six weeks' free treatment in the "Students Ward" of the University Hospital. Professor Fischer thought this provision insufficient, and after several years unsuccessful attempts has succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the University authorities to the insurance of the students working in the laboratory against accidents happening during laboratory work, the insurance even covering accidents due to carelessness provided they do not arise from larking. Only 1s. 6d. per term is contributed by each student and 6d. by the University, and in case of death by accident 400l. is paid, whilst for permanent disablement corresponding amounts are provided. For temporary disablement, whether due to accident or to the action of chemicals, a weekly allowance up to 5s. per day for a maximum period of 400 days is provided. Professor Fischer before finally deciding on the scheme convened a meeting of the students who all approved of it.

## East Indian News.

**MUNICIPAL DISINFECTANTS**.—Messrs. Thomson & Taylor, of Bombay, have again secured the contract for the supply of sanitary disinfecting-fluid to the Municipality of Bombay for the ensuing year.

**PLAGUE**.—Bombay was in the grip of an unusually severe visitation of bubonic plague when the mail left (March 1), several Europeans having fallen victims to the malady in the last two weeks of February.

**MASONIC**.—At a convocation of the members of Chapter Bombay Rose Croix, held in the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on February 28, Brother C. B. Robinson (Messrs. Thomson & Taylor, wholesale druggists, Bombay) was installed as M.W.S. for the ensuing year.

**COCAINE IN BENGAL**.—The following notification of the Board of Revenue has been published:—

Cocaine having been declared an intoxicating drug under Bengal Government Notification of October 23, 1900, and having thereby become an exciseable article, the sale of it without a licence has become illegal under Section 11, Act VII. (B C) of 1878, and punishable under Section 53 of the said Act. It is now hereby notified for general information that the sale of cocaine will not be allowed at all except for *bona fide* medicinal purposes, and that no licences for the sale of it will be given to any persons other than approved druggists and chemists. Druggists and chemists desiring to take out licences should apply to the Collector, who will grant the licences, under certain specified conditions, to duly approved persons and firms. Druggists and chemists will be allowed up to March 1, 1902, to obtain their licences. After that date the law will be put into operation against druggists and chemists, as well as against any other persons, who may be found selling cocaine without a licence.

The West-end of London is evidently not the only place where the cocaine-habit predominates.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

**A**n evening meeting was held in Edinburgh on Wednesday evening, March 19, Mr. Peter Boa (Chairman of the Executive) presiding.

Mr. MERSON explained, with regard to his intimated note on tincture and syrup of tolu, that Messrs. Barclay and Mann had recently read papers in his district on somewhat similar lines to those on which he was working; and as he had not been able to complete his investigations, he had decided to leave his paper over for the time being, at any rate. Mr. Merson then read the other papers he had promised.

### COLLODION OF BELLADONNA, B.P.C.

The author referred to the value of the B.P.C. Formulary, and gave reasons for considering the formula for collodion of belladonna to be capable of improvement, especially by utilising the B.P. fluid extract in the following manner, so as to give a preparation equal in strength to the liniment (0.375 per cent. alkaloid) rather than that of the plaster (0.5 per cent.) :—

Fluid extract of belladonna	...	10	oz.
Purified ether (sp. gr. 0.720)	...	10	oz.
Liquid chlorophyll of commerce	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	oz.

Mix and shake well; stand for twelve hours; decant; filter the "foots," and in the mixture dissolve—

Camphor	...	...	...	130	gr.
Pyroxylin	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	oz.

The product should measure 1 pint. A brilliant and elegant fluid plaster is obtained, equal in every respect to that made by the B.P.C. process. The strength suggested is quite as efficient therapeutically as a spread plaster of 0.5 per cent. alkaloidal content.

### GREEN BELLADONNA-PLASTER, B.P.C.

Mr. Merson suggested the following formula, instead of the complicated assay process :—

Liquid extract of belladonna	...	4	oz.
------------------------------	-----	---	-----

Evaporate to 1 oz., and add—

Liquid chlorophyll	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	oz.
Resin plaster to produce	...	...	12	oz.

Mix.

The popular demand for a green belladonna plaster renders it advisable that such a plaster of standard potency should be obtainable, but no such reason exists in the case of the collodion.

Mr. Merson's next communication was in regard to

### EXTRACT AND TINCTURE OF INDIAN HEMP.

He alluded to the unsatisfactory results obtained in making tinctures from resinous substances, such as benzoin, tolu, and cannabis indica, and said the last-named is notoriously an unsatisfactory therapeutic agent. Its value resides, he said, in the resin or resins present, therefore for the preparation of the tincture an extract of purified resin is to be preferred to one containing a doubtful and variable amount of extractive insoluble in alcohol. Theoretically the yield of dry extract from the tincture should be 6 per cent. (weight in volume), but in practice that is not obtainable. Not two samples are alike. This depends partly upon the age of the extract, but in greater part upon the varying amount of water-soluble extractive admixed with the resinous or alcohol-soluble portion. Observation of the want of uniformity in these tincture-residues indicates a possible explanation as to why some commercial extracts are more easily soluble than others in making the tincture. The present Pharmacopœia directs the extract to be made by exhausting the powdered hemp by percolation with 90-per-cent. alcohol. That is not readily done. A relatively large quantity of alcohol is required before the percolate passes free from green colour, and the water in the spirit continues to extract some of the brown water-soluble matter. On evaporating the percolate,

after the bulk of the spirit has been removed, a brown watery liquid with clots of resin suspended in it and adhering to the sides of the dish, results. Continued evaporation with stirring converts this into a fairly uniform green extract, which again separates on heating without stirring. Mr. Merson gave examples of variation in eight commercial samples, ascertained by experiments which he conducted, as to solubility and as to yield of dry extract. He attributed the varying solubility to the presence of an aqueous extract. The difference in colour observed in these tinctures was very marked, varying from bright green to dull olive or almost brown. This was no doubt due in part to the age of the herb used in making the extract. Bright extracts do not invariably yield most resin to ether. As a result of his experiments he was inclined to suggest in place of the present official extract an ethereal one like male fern, or, better still, one made by extraction with absolute alcohol. The solubility of experimental lots made in these menstrua was tried, and that made with absolute alcohol was the more satisfactory of the two. It, however, was not entirely soluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol, but readily and completely dissolved in spiritus ætheris, B.P. A more uniform tincture of cannabis indica would be obtainable from an extract made by exhaustion with absolute alcohol, using spiritus ætheris, B.P., as a menstruum. As much as 9 per cent. of the residue left after making the tincture with 90-per-cent. alcohol is soluble in ether.

Mr. DOTT concurred in what Mr. Merson had said about collodion. The only doubtful point was as to colouring with liquid chlorophyll; there were various kinds of chlorophyll, and some of them were not pure but artificial, such as aniline, which it was a pity to use at all, as it was liable to oxidation and lost its colouring very readily. With regard to Indian hemp, it was a fault of the Pharmacopœia that it simply says "prepare the extract with 90-per-cent. alcohol," without giving sufficient directions as to what the finished product was to be. That was really the important point: it did not matter how it was prepared. He attributed the brown colouring to the presence of water.

Mr. DUNCAN suggested an atropine instead of a belladonna collodion. The varying solubility of the commercial extracts of Indian hemp was due to the temperature at which they were prepared: the higher the temperature the greater the portion that became insoluble. The same occurred in podophyllin and extract of aloes. There was great doubt as to what was the active principle of Indian hemp, and until that was determined he did not think it would be advisable to alter the B.P. process. He believed if the official process were carefully carried out, an active preparation would result.

Mr. McDIARMID said his experience was not in agreement with Mr. Merson's. It puzzled him to account for the insoluble matter in some commercial samples of Indian hemp. He thought something was added to the extract—some form of chlorophyll.

Mr. NESBIT did not think there was such an urgent demand for a green-coloured belladonna-plaster as Mr. Merson represented; at least, he had not heard of it. He asked Mr. Merson if he was quite sure he got all the alkaloids into his collodion. He did not think the alkaloids of belladonna were soluble in ether. Would not ether precipitate some of the alkaloids? His fear had always been that Indian-hemp preparations were too strong.

Mr. RUTHERFORD HILL said it was possible that while Mr. Merson had discovered much, he had not found all that Mr. McDiarmid had, who seemed to have got something else which required investigation. He had noticed that some of the insoluble extracts had been sent out by firms of the highest reputation, and he could hardly imagine they were doctored in the way suggested by Mr. McDiarmid.

The CHAIRMAN thought the object of the collodion of the B.P.C. formula is to provide a preparation containing an extract of the leaves without the irritating action on the skin attributed to the brown root-extract, and not to give way to the popular cry for something green. In his opinion, the colouring-matter of Indian hemp is not due to the age of the leaf, but to the method of harvesting or collecting it. The process of making the tincture in the Pharmacopœia is a roundabout process. He thought the tincture should be made direct from the herb.

Mr. MERSON briefly replied.

In a note by Mr. D. B. DOTT, F.I.C., F.R.S.E., on

#### EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE,

he criticised a statement in Attfield's "Chemistry" (thirteenth edition) that "glycyrrhizin is only slightly soluble in cold water, hence is almost wholly excluded from the official evaporated infusion (extractum glycyrrhizæ, B.P., or extractum glycyrrhizæ liquidum, B.P.), but is present in considerable quantity in the evaporated decoction." Coming from such an authority, it was not surprising that the statement should be very generally accepted. From inquiry he found that published statements are of no value for their purpose, as they do not state that the root has been extracted exactly by the official process or indicate that hot water has been used. In practice the extract is probably always prepared by percolation with cold water till nearly exhausted, as was recommended by Mr. Boa. Not only should the process of preparation be taken into account, but the method of estimating the glycyrrhizin, as the percentage varied considerably according to the purity of the product. There is also a certain amount of indefiniteness as to what the expression "glycyrrhizin" really means. After giving references on these points, Mr. Dott described an experiment for determining the percentage of glycyrrhizin in root, and another for determining the amount of glycyrrhizin in the extract made by the Pharmacopœia process. So far from glycyrrhizin being almost wholly excluded from the official extracts, it may, perhaps, be desirable to have a minimum standard of glycyrrhizic acid which the respective extracts ought to contain.

After some remarks on the paper by Mr. HILL and the CHAIRMAN, a vote of thanks was given Mr. Merson and Mr. Dott for their papers.

Mr. RUTHERFORD HILL then read Dr. Gordon Sharp's paper on

#### THE STABILITY OF TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS.

He pointed out that the tradition among pharmacists and medical men of the unreliability of tincture of digitalis as a preparation had almost become an article of faith, the result being that some recommended the fresh infusion, others the employment of the active principle of the drug, while others preferred the dried leaf in pill-form. Judged by solubility of active bodies, the tincture should be a better preparation than the infusion, for the infusion must contain chiefly digitalein and digitonin, and only traces of digitalin and digitoxin. The belief in the instability of tincture seemed to have arisen from the supposition that alcohol splits up glucosides, but it is now known that glucosides and other active principles of digitalis have to be boiled in presence of strong alcohol and a mineral acid before they are really split up. Dr. Sharp described experiments with the preparation which he had conducted during the last four years, from which he ascertained that the tincture keeps active as long as any tincture in such frequent request is expected to be kept. His latest experiment was with a supply of tincture the age of which he did not know when he purchased it, but at the end of fourteen months after purchase, being in the interval frequently exposed to the air, he proved it to be pharmacologically active in medium doses in a case of cardiac dropsy which had resisted every other line of treatment. His contention, therefore, was that tincture of digitalis is a stable preparation. The working pharmacist cannot employ pharmacological or physiological tests. The author suggested the fermentation-test to prove the activity of digitalis-leaves, founded on the fact that every living tissue, animal and vegetable, contains a ferment, or enzyme. The test is as follows:—

Dissolve 20 gr. of amygdalin in 1 fl. oz. of water at 98° F. (30° C.); place in a wide-mouthed bottle in a moderate temperature, and set aside as a control specimen. In another bottle dissolve a similar quantity of amygdalin under similar conditions, and add 60 gr. of powdered digitalis leaves; shake up, and set aside at a moderate temperature. At the end of eight hours the plain amygdalin-solution should show no change, but the specimen to which the digitalis has been added should have a bitter-almond odour, and if a piece of glass has a drop of silver-nitrate solution smeared over it and is then laid over the mouth of the bottle, a white film of silver cyanide should appear in five minutes, showing the presence of hydrocyanic acid in the bottle, and the ferment in the plant would have split up the glucoside amygdalin.

Mr. DUNCAN said his experience was that medical men regard a fresh infusion of digitalis as one of the most active preparations they had. A medical practitioner told him he could at once tell from the results whether his prescription had been dispensed with a fresh infusion or with concentrated infusion diluted, and on testing the mixture he found that the medical man was correct.

Mr. MERSON said that apart from the question which of the preparations is the more active, he thought the point established by the note was that it gave a useful method of valuing the quality of the leaves. In this connection he noticed that the B.P.C. states that the concentrated infusion is eight times the strength of the B.P. infusion. That he thought a very loose statement to make.

Mr. HILL thought there was something requiring to be cleared up about the infusion. His experience of the tincture was that it is a reliable preparation.

The CHAIRMAN said medical men in Edinburgh believed in the fresh infusion. It was mainly used when a diuretic action was required without some of the other physiological conditions which the tincture would produce.

Dr. Sharp was accorded a vote of thanks.

## Personalities.

MR. JOHN LORIMER has returned from his tour in the East.

DR. ARTHUR P. LUFF has removed from 31 Weymouth Street, W., to 9 Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, W.

MR. C. ANDREWS, chemist and druggist, has been elected first President of the newly formed Tradesmen's Association at Hunstanton.

MR. THOS. MILLER, chemist and druggist, Vicarage Road, Wednesfield, has been re-elected unopposed a member of the local School Board.

MR. WALTER WRAY HOPKINSON, manufacturing chemist, Doncaster, sustained concussion of the brain through a cycling accident on March 13.

THE post of demonstrator of botany and chemistry at the Albert Memorial College, Exeter, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. L. Sagar, B.A., Cantab.

MR. W. LISTER, who has been an assistant for the past five years with Mr. H. W. Herd, chemist and druggist, Ambleside, was presented with a travelling-trunk, a sovereign-purse and 5*l.* by a few of his Ambleside friends on March 12.

MR. E. SAVILLE PECK, M.A., pharmaceutical chemist, Cambridge, has been appointed second lieutenant in the 3rd (Cambridgeshire) Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment, and is posted to A Company, attached to headquarters at Cambridge. His commission is dated March 12, 1902.

MR. JOSEPH E. WRIGHT, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and son of Mr. J. Wright, chemist, 174 Park Road, Liverpool, has been awarded the Smiths Prize for Mathematics. He was Senior Wrangler in 1900, and was placed in Class I. Division I. Part II. of the Tripos in 1901. We published a portrait and short sketch of this brilliant student's career in our issue of June 23, 1900, page 1031.

MR. GEO. J. SEABURY, we learn from our New York representative, is living in Washington. He is watching all Bills that interest pharmacy, especially the raising of the rank and pay of army and navy pharmacists. His main strength, however, is being employed in the interest of national legislation, what he calls the three missing links in U.S.A. national, commercial, and trade interests—an American-built Merchant Marine, a Department of Commerce, and an Isthmian Canal: these three Bills bid fair to be enacted this season. Mr. Seabury has written a very able pamphlet on all three subjects, which he dedicated to the President and the Congress of 1902.

THE International Union for Sugar Statistics has just published the results of its investigations as to this year's beet-sugar crop in European countries. The figures show an over-production of 1,000,000 tons in excess of the normal consumption.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

ON Wednesday, March 12, a special meeting of the Council was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. The President (Mr. George D. Beggs) took the chair, and there were also present the Vice-President (Mr. Bernard), and Messrs. Killy, Ba't, White (Sligo), Smith, Simpson, Brown, and Goldon (Birr).

### THE HOUR OF MEETING.

An informal discussion took place as to the expediency of changing the hour of meeting in order to secure the better attendance of members. The Registrar was directed to write to the members of the Council asking them whether 11.30 A.M. would suit, one of the objects being to enable members who came from the country to return home the same day.

The PRESIDENT stated that he had received letters of apology for non-attendance from Messrs. Johnston and Jameson, who were ill; from Professor Tichborne, who had to attend a trial at the High Court; and from Mr. Moffat.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was received from Miss Grindley, daughter of Mr. George Grindley, the Hon. Treasurer, thanking the Council for the resolution of sympathy with her father which they had passed on the occasion of his severe illness. Mr. Grindley's recovery is far advanced.

A letter was received from Mrs. William Martindale, expressing her sincere gratitude, and that of the members of her family, for the letter of condolence which the Council had transmitted to her on the occasion of the death of her husband.

Letters were received from officials of the National Library, the Irish Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Birmingham University, and the British Pharmaceutical Conference, acknowledging the receipt of copies of the Society's Calendar.

### EDUCATION IN BELFAST.

A letter from Mr. Francis C. Forth, Principal of the Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast, asked the Council to extend the recognition which they had already granted to the Institute's school of chemistry to its instruction in materia medica for druggists, and in botany, materia medica, and pharmacy for pharmaceutical students, which, it was stated, were in the hands of thoroughly competent teachers.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT it was decided to hold over the consideration of this application until some of the Northern members of the Council should be present; and the Registrar was directed to write to Messrs. Moffat and Tate, apprising them of this decision.

Thanks were voted to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for a copy of the Calendar.

### NEED OF QUALIFIED COMPOUNDERS.

The following circular was approved of and ordered to be issued:—

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, being responsible for the proper carrying-out of the Pharmacy Acts and the safeguarding of the public in the dispensing of medicines in this country, beg to draw the attention of the Boards of all hospitals to the importance of having all compounding and dispensing of medicines carried on by duly qualified pharmaceutical chemists or licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall. The Council regret to know that the practice exists in many hospitals of having medicines compounded by students, nurses, or other unqualified persons, and that regrettable accidents have been the result. The Council also point out the extreme danger which attends the practice of supplying poisonous liniments and other medicines for external use, containing virulent poisons, in whisky, porter, mineral-water and other beverage bottles, by hospitals or public dispensaries; and as such a practice is dangerous to the public health, the Council trust that steps may be taken to arrange for the use of special poison-bottles.

### DRUGGISTS AND JURY-SERVICE.

A letter from Messrs. Casey & Clay, solicitors to the Council, informed the latter that qualified sellers of poisons,

chemists and druggists, and registered druggists cannot claim exemption from service on juries until the existing law is altered. Such an alteration could only be obtained by a Parliamentary Bill, the prosecution of which by the Council the writers did not advise on account of the cost; or they might be able to enlist the sympathy of some member of Parliament who might introduce a Bill to deal with the matter. Should any amendment of the Jurors Acts come to be dealt with by Parliament, that would be the time to seek for the exemptions in question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The promotion of a Bill by us would cost too much. Our only chance is to watch when legislation next takes place on the subject.

### ELECTIONS.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by the PRESIDENT, Dr. R. Watt, M.P.S.I., was elected examiner for the Registered Druggist examinations in Dublin and Belfast.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Mr. R. E. Levis (Kiloh & Co., Limited), Cork; Mr. J. Glendenning, Londonderry; and Mr. R. Andrew, Belfast.

Other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

## Pilocarpine Chemistry.

IN a recent number of the *Berichte* appears a further communication from Herr Pinner (in conjunction with R. Schwarz) on pilocarpine. In previous papers he showed that when pilocarpine was oxidised with permanganate under certain conditions a dibasic acid was formed, having the formula  $C_8H_{12}O_5$ , which was named piluvic acid. On the other hand, Jowett showed that when isopilocarpine was oxidised with permanganate under slightly different conditions from those employed by Pinner, two lactic acids were formed, having the formulae  $C_8H_{10}O_4$  and  $C_8H_{12}O_4$ . Messrs. Pinner and Schwarz have repeated the experiments of Pinner and Kohlhammer, as well as those of Jowett, with confirmatory results. By the oxidation of pilocarpine they obtained, in addition to oxalic acid, an acid yielding a crystalline amide, which does not appear to have been obtained in the pure condition, as a product melting at  $164^\circ C.$ , and which on analysis gave results differing 1.5 per cent. from theory in the carbon-determination, and on further recrystallisation melted at  $182^\circ C.$ ; but it is not stated whether this last melting-point remained constant on further recrystallisation. By the oxidation of isopilocarpine, homopilocarpic acid was obtained, as the amide melted at almost precisely the point previously given by Jowett (found  $206^\circ C.$ , Jowett's m.p.  $208^\circ C.$ ). For the acid obtained by the oxidation of pilocarpine they now propose the formula  $C_8H_{11}O_5$ , and the name homopilomalic acid. An acid obtained by Pinner and Kohlhammer by the oxidation of the product formed by the action of chromic acid on pilocarpine has been further examined. It was previously named isohydrochelidonic acid,  $C_8H_{10}O_5$ , but they now propose the formula  $C_8H_{12}O_5$  and call it pilomalic acid. This acid does not yield the lactic acid  $C_8H_{10}O_4$  (Jowett's pilopic acid) on heating. The new formula assigned to these two acids is therefore that of the hydroxy-dibasic acids derived from the lactic acids pilopic and homopilocarpic acids. The properties of isopilocarpine previously described by Petit and Polonowski, and by Jowett, are confirmed, and crystalline compounds of both pilocarpine and isopilocarpine with mercuric chloride are described. The hydroxy-acid corresponding to isopilocarpine—viz., isopilocarpic acid—has been examined, and the acid character of isopilocarpine confirmed. The rest of the paper deals with the confirmation of results previously published by Pinner and Kohlhammer and by Jowett chiefly on the bromo-derivatives of the two isomeric alkaloids. A neutral substance isolated from the oxidation of pilocarpine was examined, and indications were obtained that the substance might be methyl urea, but this requires further investigation. Finally, pilocarpine has been obtained in crystalline form; the syrup, after removal of the last traces of chloroform, crystallising in long needles melting at  $34^\circ C.$

## Elementary Dispensing-practice.

By JOSEPH INCE.

EMULSIONS—(continued).

CHLOROFORM-EMULSIONS give the student good opportunity for practice, e.g. :—

(1)				
R	Chloroformi	...	...	℥x.
	Ol. amygdal.	...	...	℥ss.
	Pulv. acacie,	...	...	
	Pulv. sacchari, aa	...	...	℥ss.
	Aq. destillat. ad	...	...	℥j.

In this excellent formula from Paris, the chloroform and oil are mixed together to prevent or materially to diminish volatilisation. The mixture is added to the gum and sugar previously put in the mortar, and the water is added by degrees.

(2)				
℥.	Chloroformi	...	...	℥x.
	Ol. amygdal.	...	...	℥ss.
	Tinct. quillaie	...	...	℥ss.
	Aq. destillat. ad	...	...	℥j.

In phial. Mix chloroform with oil first.

(3)				
R	Chloroformi	...	...	℥iij.
	Quinaie sulph.	...	...	gr. iij.
	Pulv. tragac.	...	...	gr. iv.
	Spt. myrist.	...	...	℥ss.
	Aq. destillat. ad	...	...	℥j.

In phial. Spt. myrist. on tragacanth; aque, ℥ij.; quinine in powder; aque, ad ℥j.; chloroform being added last.

(4)				
R	Chloroformi	...	...	℥x.
	Spt. vin. rect.	...	...	℥ss.
	Tinct. toluene	...	...	℥xx.
	Aq. destillat. ad	...	...	℥j.

In phial. Dissolve chloroform in spirit; water, ℥vij, tolu to be added last, and shake.

Simple resinous liquids are poured in a thin stream into a bottle containing the rest of the ingredients, a gentle shake being sufficient to complete the emulsion.

The advantage of utilising the protective agency of simple syrup is seen in this otherwise impossible emulsion :—

R	Gum. myrrhæ	...	...	gr. xv.
	Tinct. cannabis ind.	...	...	℥x.
	Tinct. camphor. comp.	...	...	℥xv.
	Syrupi...	...	...	℥ss.
	Aq. destillat. ad	...	...	℥jss.

Made thus :

1. Myrrh made into a thick emulsion with water + syrup. ℥ss. Aq. ad ℥ss.
2. Cannabis ind. + syrup. ℥ss. Aq. ad ℥ss.
3. Camphor. comp. + syrup. ℥ss. Aq. ad ℥ss.

Combine 1, 2, 3 separate solutions to form an emulsion.

R	Mist. amygdal.	...	...	℥x.
	Mucil. acacie...	...	...	℥ss.
	Syrupi...	...	...	℥j.
	Tinct. benzoini comp.	...	...	℥ss.

Make mist. amygd. B.P. 1898, and add the mucilage. Mix the benzoin and syrup, and add last.

There can be no better practice in elementary dispensing than in endeavouring to present the *mistura ferri composita* of the British Pharmacopœia in a perfect form. Two things are essential: to choose only rich oily-like pieces of myrrh, unctuous to the touch, and to beat them thoroughly into a paste before adding potassium carbonate and refined sugar and triturating with rose-water. Powdered myrrh is impossible in this mixture, and will not make an emulsion.

A concentrated form double or four times the strength may be used with advantage—the more myrrh to act upon, the better the emulsion. It should appear as a cream-coloured preparation, with a slight tinge of amber, and if entirely successful it will keep the year round without alteration. Omit the ferrous sulphate, which is added when dispensed.

## QUISQUILLÆ.

1. A mortar should not be used to dissolve a readily soluble salt or substance.

2. Pills less than half a dozen should be made on a pill-plate, not in a mortar.

3. Crush strychnine in a fold of paper or with a palette-knife to facilitate its solution.

4. No metallic substance should come in contact with unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.

5. Weigh powders one by one; never guess the weight on the tip of a spatula.

6. A new label must on no account be pasted over an old one; former directions and labels must be removed.

7. Hydrochloric acid is a safe expedient for removing stains from the hands.

8. The art of keeping tinctures of a uniform colour is to reserve an eighth part of the old make and add it to the fresh preparation. Tincture of orange-peel may be taken as an example.

9. Tabulate doses of potent remedies; the rest may be learned by constant reference.

10. Hesitate before giving an opinion as to whether a preparation is used or not. This is an affair of locality; if in your district there is no demand for a certain article it may be extensively used elsewhere.

11. The Latin directions in a prescription are not governed by R. They are an independent sentence. "The pills to be taken at bedtime" should be translated "*Pilulæ horâ somni sumendæ*," not "*Pilulæ h.s. sumendas*."

12. It is against all the rules of pharmacy to substitute one substance for another in case of being out of a particular drug.

The writer hopes that a beginner in the art of dispensing will patiently work through the whole of the simple forms of prescribing that have been given, before attempting complex and more difficult combinations.

[NOTE.—It is desirable to increase the quantity of pulv. acacie in the turpentine emulsion No. 3, *C. & D.*, page 303.]

## Hints.

Contributed on C. & D. Diary Coupon Postcard A by Subscribers or their Employés.

GIVE your customers what they want, laying your knowledge at their service, whether it pays financially or not.—N. W. ROBSON (Hexham).

ENEMAS ought to be kept hung up in the shop (preferably in a glass case), and not left in the boxes. This helps the sale and avoids cracking.—A. J. DOUGLAS (Ripon).

DRESS WELL, with taste, suitably. Dispense, with care and neatness, accurately. Public confidence is the best stock-in-trade a chemist can possess.—JOHN BARGE (Muttley).

DO EVERYTHING with the best desire to please your customer and give satisfaction; let accuracy and neatness be your motto—as *nil sine labore*.—E. J. HASSELY (St. Leonards-on-Sea).

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTICLE "most" helpful, instructive, and referential for student, assistant, and master and merchant alike. All interested should glean through and through this article, and especially the "most useful formulæ."—T. E. RANSON (Bristol).

SHOP HINTS.—(1) Make shop mucilage with aq. chloroform.—keeps much longer. (2) To remove labels from bottles damp a piece of paper and wrap round bottle. By the time you have written prescription-label the old one will peel off.—H. TOWNSON (Ely).

THE DIARY of 1902 fulfils more than the prophecy of the trade. It is instructive, entertaining and useful without a limit in business. In my humble opinion the article "Style," if carefully read and meditated upon, should prove the best and farthest reaching of anything within the book for the young and old chemist, and either inside or outside the "shop."—HY. CARTER (Clapham, S.W.).



## Birth.

SAUNDERS.—On March 5, at 285 Victoria Dock Road, E., the wife of Mr. W. J. Saunders, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

## Marriage.

DOUGAN—SERVICE.—On March 5, at Whiteabbey Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. James Maconachie, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Joseph Northey, Alfred Moore Dougan, registered druggist, the Mountview Drug-stores, 121 Oldpark Road, Belfast, to Jeanie, only daughter of the late Mr. James Service, Oldpark Road, Belfast.

## Deaths.

Goss.—On March 14, at Rock Park, Barnstaple, Mary J. Goss, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Goss, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 83.

RANDALL.—At his residence, in Southampton, on March 14, Mr. W. B. Randall, J.P., F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 81. The death of William Brodribb Randall robs English pharmacy of one of the few who remain of the old school who received their early training as apothecaries,



and who, on the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society, threw in their lot with that body. Besides, Mr. Randall was a scion of an historic provincial pharmacy, which has its counterpart in London in such houses as Allen & Hanburys and John Bell & Co., and in which hundreds of apprentices and assistants have obtained that thorough experience of pharmaceutical practice which is nowadays so difficult to get. The business of W. Randall & Son was started

in 1783 by William Randall, an apothecary, and the son of a professor of music at Oxford. In those days Southampton was even more than now the centre of a district favoured by the leisured classes, and with them William Randall had much business—George IV. was one of his customers. In due course William Randall's son, Edward Mayor Randall, became his partner, and had been in business for some years when the Pharmaceutical Society was founded. He joined the Society on June 1, 1841, as a founder. At that time his son William Brodribb was in the fourth year of his apprenticeship with him, and at the end of the fifth year the young man came to London as a private pupil of Mr. Robert Warington at the Apothecaries' Hall. While there Mr. Randall attended University College, studying chemistry under Professor Thomas Graham, botany under Lindley, anatomy and physiology with Sharpey, and the practice of medicine with Williams. This was the correct training of young apothecaries in those days, but Mr. Randall's predilections were all to the pharmaceutical side, and in the 1843 session he took Graham's first silver medal for chemistry. Redwood was a student at the college that session—"preparing himself," as Mr. Randall once told us, "for the Bloomsbury lectureship that the new Society was to give him ere long." Mr. Randall had entrancing recollections of the men he met at University College—Miller, Brande, Faraday, and Grove being amongst them. It was natural that Mr. Randall should become connected with the Chemical Society, then but recently founded, for his preceptor, Mr. Warington, was its Secretary, and

accordingly he was elected an associate on April 18, 1843. Returning to Southampton, Mr. Randall joined his father in business, and in May, 1845, received his diploma as pharmaceutical chemist. At that time the firm always had five apprentices, the term of pupilage being five years, and the premium 300*l*. This practice continued until about the time (1855) that Mr. Randall joined the Pharmaceutical Council as a member, when his strong sense of duty did not permit him to continue it, as he felt that he could not give the lads that close attention and scientific instruction which he believed to be necessary for their proper training. Moreover, the business required intimate supervision; it was large and was conducted in the most methodical manner, so that the records of all transactions can be traced through the books for many years—Mr. Randall being the essence of painstaking thoroughness in these matters. He remained on the Pharmaceutical Council five years, and was asked to be an examiner, but declined. From 1859 to 1863 he was on the Southampton Borough Council, and from 1871 to 1883 was Chairman of the School Board, only giving up the position (for he took the keenest interest in educational work) by the order of the late Sir Andrew Clark. As none of his sons had entered pharmacy, Mr. Randall in 1894 assumed as partner Mr. H. Wilson, F.I.C., F.C.S., who at that time was in the laboratory of Messrs. James Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester, and after Mr. Wilson joined him Mr. Randall handed the reins to him, finally retiring from active participation in the management on December 31, 1898. Since then he had been living in retirement, and latterly had been in feeble health. We had a note from him—a brief, pathetic note dealing with apprenticeship—a few weeks ago. He had outlived the span of life which Sir Andrew Clark prophesied twenty years ago, yet the end was as the great physician predicted, and the last few weeks were those of a man of will and devotion, to whom the end was not unwelcome. He died on Friday evening at half past 10. Mr. Randall was a singularly courteous man, warm-hearted too, and of a deeply religious nature. As a pharmacist he was attached to the methods which prevailed before modern commercialism came in to rob the craft of much of its charm. Many English pharmacists who have been on his staff can speak of the invaluable lessons they learnt from him, not only in practice but in business methods. He is survived by Mrs. Randall and a family of four sons. References to Mr. Randall's death were made from the Southampton Bench on Saturday, he being senior Magistrate of the borough. As a tribute of respect to his memory the flag at the Bargate was placed at half-mast.

SMITH.—At Norwich, on March 19, Mr. Joseph de Carle Smith, chemist and druggist. In his 90th year. The deceased gentleman was born in 1812, in Magdalen Street, Norwich, where his father, Joseph Smith, founded the well-known business still carried on there as Smith & Sons. After completing his education, he was apprenticed to his mother, who had been left a widow early in life, and enlarged his experience by spending a year or two in London. He then returned to Magdalen Street, and took charge of the business, which thrived rapidly. Up till that time it was merely a retail, but Mr. Smith, with the strong commercial instincts which always characterised him, soon expanded it in wholesale and manufacturing directions. Mr. Smith was married three times before he was 30. His first wife was his cousin, Miss de Carle, a lady of Huguenot ancestry, by whom he had one son, Mr. Frank de Carle Smith, who died in 1873, and whose son, Mr. Joseph de Carle Smith, has for many years been managing partner of the firm of Smith & Sons, assisted by his brother, Mr. Richard Silcock Smith. In 1877 the late Mr. Smith was Mayor of Norwich, and in 1879 he was appointed one of the city Magistrates. He was one of the most regular attendants on the magisterial bench, and even after his 89th birthday he had put in an appearance in court. In 1848 he was first returned to the Town Council, and sat continuously till 1855, when he became an Alderman. He was for six years a member of the city School Board, and he had filled other public offices. He was an extremely religious man, and a Puritan in many respects. He would not wear the mayoral robes, and refused to attend the Cathedral in state, or even to sanction a state visit to his own Nonconformist place of worship. The funeral will take place on Monday at the Rosary Cemetery.



## Trade Notes.

THE style of the firm of Johnson & Sons, 23 Cross Street, Finsbury, E.C., was incorrectly quoted last week (p. 437).

MESSRS. HENRY P. THOMPSON & Co., 93 Aldersgate Street, E.C., have engaged Mr. James F. Strachan, formerly of Messrs. Sinclair & Co., Abchurch, as a representative in the West of London.

ANTISEPTIC AMMONIA as produced by the Ellis Antiseptic Ammonia Syndicate (Limited), 8 Temple Yard, Hackney Road, N.E., is a good article neatly packed, which is quite distinctive especially in respect to the fact that it has been before the public for a generation.

MESSRS. P. DOUMIN & Co., distillers and importers of essential oils, &c., 13 St. Mary Axe, E.C., announce that they have succeeded to the business of Messrs. Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin. The firm will remain sole agents and consignees of the Cannes Distillery, now trading as Jeancard Fils, and the business will be carried on precisely as heretofore.

THE third Photographic and Optical Trades' Exhibition will be held at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, London, W. The Exhibition opens on April 11, and remains open for a week. A good many firms have already had space allotted them, and arrangements have been made for a series of entertainments to take place at intervals during the day.

"PRINTING ART."—This is the title of a sample-book of half-tone work which we have received from the Catalogue and Advertising Department of Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co. (Limited), 8 New Street Square, London, E.C. It shows a quality of engraving and printing that rivals the productions of American and continental houses, who are erroneously supposed to lead in this line of printing.

TESTING SEWAGE EFFLUENTS.—The testing-cabinet which Professor Wm. Ramsay, F.R.S., recently described to the Society of Chemical Industry, was, he considered, the most compact; but he is beaten now by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., who supply "soloid" sodium peroxide (gr. ij) and pyrogalllic acid (gr. ss) which go into the waist-coat-pocket, and, with a 4-oz. bottle, are all that is necessary to test the oxygenation of the effluent. One each of the "soloid" tablets added to 4 oz. of sufficiently oxygenated effluent should give a rich red-brown solution. So it happens that the "soloid" way is this and the Ramsay way is **THAT**, as far as comparative portability is concerned.

FOR YOUNG PETS.—It is almost as well for one nowadays to be born a domestic animal as a human infant. Should the latter be our fate we have myriads of foods and delicacies invented specially for us to aid us towards a virile maturity, and if the former our guardians merely call in Dr. Spratt, who helps the animal world to the same end. The latest evolutions of Spratt's Patent (Limited) are a Malted Puppy-food and a Malted Kitten-food. These are agreeable enough in flavour and composition for the taste of any human being, and their get-up (in airtight tins) does not differ materially in appearance from the packed infantile foods for the human atom. The malted foods are retailed in 1s. and 3s. tins, and full directions for use are printed on each tin. They are not intended for puppies and kittens solely, but are also useful for full-grown dogs or cats whose digestive powers may have become impaired.

EAU DE BOTOT.—The manufacturers of this French speciality, which was established in 1755, opened a little over six months ago a wholesale depot at 26 Maddox Street, London, W., for the purpose of energetically promoting business in this country. One of the first things they did was to arrange minimum retail prices; thus in the case of 1s. 8d. Eau de Botot the fixed minimum price is 1s. 4d., the 3s. tooth-paste is 2s. 6d., and other articles and sizes are priced in proportion. The manufacturers have now secured general recognition of the minimum prices, all those who at first stood out having given their approval of the arrangement; but we are glad to learn that many retailers find it unnecessary to cut prices at all, as their customers have sufficient appreciation of Eau de Botot as a dentifrice to pay face-value. In addition to Eau de Botot, the firm make quinquina or coral powders, tooth-paste, and toilet-vinegar,

and they provide for retail an attractive case containing one bottle each of Eau de Botot, toilet-vinegar and Eau de Cologne with miniature packets of tooth-powder and tooth-paste. Besides fixing the minimum prices, the firm have a bonus scheme, of which particulars can be obtained on application to 26 Maddox Street.

SOUTHALL'S SPECIALITIES.—Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham, have introduced, under the name "Sanichief," a small and highly absorbent handkerchief for use by consumptive patients or others who have infectious sputum. The handkerchief consists of a layer of fine absorbent cotton-wool enclosed in gauze, and as fourteen of the handkerchiefs are put up in a packet to retail at 6d., it is apparent that there should be a ready sale for them. The firm are also meeting the very extensive demand for vaccination-pads, with an aseptic and absorbent one made of delightfully soft tissue, with tapes at each corner to tie round the arm and tapes to suspend the pad from the shoulder. Pads can also be obtained which are made from antiseptic material, and they retail at 2d. for the infants' size, 3d. for adults' style, the aseptic ones being 3d. and 4d. The pads are put up singly in securely sealed envelopes, which again are enclosed in boxes of one dozen, the whole being sterilised before they are sent out. They are amongst the best that we have yet seen, and can be worn from the day that inoculation is performed.

## Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist

WHERE "PRIMUS" REIGNS.

For some months past I have watched the growth of Camera House, St. Bride Street, E.C., the new City premises of Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Blackheath, but it was not till this week—being assured everything was finished and in



working order—that I made acquaintance with the interior. It is not necessary to describe in detail the arrangement of the premises. I need only say that the fitting-up has been done with a view to facilitating the execution of orders. The ground floor is devoted to offices and to a showroom,



where photographic chemists can see samples of the goods which Messrs. Butcher make. Orders are executed on the first floor, and packed in the basement, while the three top floors are devoted to the storing of the various classes of goods. Mr. W. F. Butcher, who chaperoned me over the premises, is a pharmaceutical chemist, and it is easy to see the influence of his pharmacy training on the style of putting-up adopted for the firm's goods. The boxes used for hand-cameras are so labelled that they can be used for display-purposes, whilst the labels used are all in excellent taste.



The illustration shows the way the small cameras are put-up in half-dozens. This search for novelties was one of the objects of my visit to Camera House, and I was not disappointed. New sizes of existing cameras have been introduced, extending the number of hand-cameras to over twenty. The chief novelty is a roll-film "Little Nipper," which takes pictures  $2\frac{1}{4}$  by  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , and sells at 10s. 6d. Roll-films of special manufacture for use in this camera are introduced under the name of "Waverley" Day-light Cartridges. I

also saw the first consignment of the "Waverley" dry-plates which are being placed on the market. Other patterns of roll-film cameras are to follow the roll-film "Little Nipper," a two-guinea line—"No. 2 Carbine"—being the next. The samples of the cameras I have seen convince me that they are good value for money. Another new introduction is a 30s. panoramic hand-camera. All cameras are being sent out this year with a book of instructions on taking photographs, and in addition to this Messrs. Butcher are shortly publishing a 1s. guide to photography which will be sold through photographic chemists. I have not touched on the more expensive camera-sets made by this firm, but those who know the variety of well-made goods offered will appreciate my difficulty in picking out any particular set for praise. The new season's price-list, of which I saw proofs, will be issued soon and contains illustrations and specifications of every kind of camera.

#### DARK-ROOMS.

Coleshill.—F. D. Spencer, The Drug-stores.  
Harlesden, N.W.—A. C. Goodchild, 12 High Street.  
Patricroft (Manchester).—H. Sanderson, 394 Liverpool Road.  
Prescot.—G. G. Hemingway, 34 Eccleston Street.

## Trade-Marks Applied For.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 5, 1902.)

"LEATHERINE" (no claim for "Leather"); for leather preservatives and polishes; furniture and metal polishes, &c. By Lane Brothers, 77 Tradescent Road, South Lambeth, S.W. 243,090.

"Loxo"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By E. H. Tibbetts, 67 Bull Street, Birmingham. 243,182

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 12, 1902.)

"PRESERVITE" and device; for a fluid or liquid to prevent metals from oxidising or rusting. By W. Morton Walker, 16 Sidney Street, City Road, E.C. 243,692.

"ROLDA"; for sensitive photographic films. By G. Houghton & Son, 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C. 243,991.

Device (the essential particular); for a medicinal powder. By the Renson Manufacturing Company, 11 Woodbridge Street, Clerkenwell, E.C. 242,822.

"SEAPONGS"; for patent medicines and embrocations. By G. Pearson, 17 Angel Row, Market Place, Nottingham. 243,894.

"ALDA"; for food-stuffs. By J. K. Collen, 14 King Street, Leeds. 243,941.

"ROSOX"; for meat-extracts. By Umberto Ciantar and F. W. Forbes Ross, M.D., 9 and 10 Great Tower Street, E.C. 244,041.

"ALBOLINE"; for a bleaching-fluid. By H. Heydon & Co., 118 Weston Street, S.E. 243,581.

"NORLA"; for bleaching-powders. By F. J. Howe & Son, 58 Bedminster Parade, Bristol. 243,750.

"SAFONOLINE" (no claim for "Sapo" for lubricating-oils). By Stern Brothers, 57 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 243,877.

"LANTERN"; for extract of soap and other soap-powders. By R. S. Hudson, Bank Hall, Liverpool. 243,984.

"TRESSSETTA" (no claim for "Tress"); for a hair-preparation. By Parke's Drug-stores (Limited), 173 High Street, Camden Town, N.W. 242,461.

"SOHOPARLENE" (no claim for "Soho"); for a toilet soap-powder. By W. H. Warman, 159 Shrewsbury Road, Forest Gate, Essex. 243,309.

"KYMOLINE"; for toilet-articles. By S. F. Goss (Limited), 460 Oxford Street, W. 243,854.

"EBONOID" (no claim for "Ebon"); for brushes, powder, and other similar toilet boxes and trays made of enamelled wood. By J. C. Dowd & Co., 475 Broadway, New York, U.S.A. 237,671.

Picture of Peacock; for celluloid powder-boxes, soapboxes, toothbrush-boxes, toilet-trays, and similar toilet-requisites; celluloid manicure requisites; celluloid dressing-combs; also brushes. By Lenel, Bensinger & Co., Fabrik Wesserdichter Walsche, Neckerau, Mannheim, Germany. 242,358.

Device of skull and crossbones (the essential particular) with letters "G. B."; for polishing-substances. By J. Gilman & Son (Limited), 1 Stafford Street, Birmingham. 243,749.

Device (the essential particular) for "OSOBRITE"; a furniture-polish. By H. Reading, trading as W. K. Rolfe & Co., 52 Chapel Road, Worthing. 243,943.

## New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Bonney, G. E. *Induction Coils: Pract. Manual for Amateur Coil-makers.* 2nd ed. 135 Illus.  $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 248. 3s. (Whittaker.)

Brewer, —. *Property in Trade-marks.* A manual, written without the use of legal phraseology, on trade marks and their protection.  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 78. (Brewer & Son, 33 Chancery Lane, E.C.)

Eccles, W. McAdam. *Hernia: Etiology, Symptoms, Treatment.*  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 250. 7s. 6d. net. (Ballière.)

Ellingwood, Finley. *Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Pharmacognosy.*  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ . Pp. 706. (Chicago Medical Press Company, Chicago; Potter & Clarke, London.) 21s.

Fulton, D. *Law and Practice relating to Patents, Trade marks, and Designs.* With Digest of Colonial and Foreign Patent-laws.  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 830. 15s. net. (Jordan.)

Harvey, F. J. *Muscles, and how to Develop Them.* 7 Plates. 70 Illus. by C. P. Denham. Roy. 8vo. Swd. 1s. (Simpkin.)

Inglis, J. G. *The "Ideal" Office Reckoner.*  $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 900. 3s. 6d. (Gall & Inglis.)

Kesteven, W. B. *Home Doctoring: Guide to Domestic Medicine and Surgery.* Illus. New ed.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 160. 1s. (Warne.)

*Pharmacopœia of the Tottenham Hospital.* 32mo 1s. (Churchill.)

Rose, T. K. *Metallurgy of Gold.* Ed. by Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen. 4th ed.  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 570. 21s. (Griffin.)

## Scientific Progress.

**The Atomic Weights.**—The annual table of atomic weights has just been published by the German Commission. The principal alterations from the previous table are iron from 56 to 55.9, calcium from 40 to 40.1, and tellurium from 127 to 127.6.

**High-gravity Eucalyptus Oils.**—According to H. G. Smith, a large number of eucalyptus oils contain a considerable quantity of a sesquiterpene of sp. gr. 0.925 (optical rotation not given). It boils at 255° C. The oil from *E. hamastoma* is stated to contain as much as 50 per cent. of this compound. No compounds of the new body have been prepared, but the name aromadendrene has been assigned to it.

**Copper in Powdered Drugs.**—Mr. E. H. Gane (*Journal Soc. Chem. Ind.*) has traced a source of copper-contamination in powdered drugs to the copper rivets of the driving-belt of the powdering-machinery. The various sections of a driving belt are riveted together with copper rivets or stitched with copper wire, and as the leather wears down from constant passing over the pulleys, the rivet-heads are gradually raised flush with the surface of the belt and are slowly ground down by passage over the pulleys, fragments of copper being thrown off from time to time. Replacing the leather belt by one made of rubber obviated further trouble in a case in point.

**Estimation of Methyl Anthranilate.**—Only one method has hitherto been suggested for estimating methyl anthranilate—viz., precipitation with sulphuric acid in ethereal solution, as suggested by Hesse and Zeitschel. Erdmann (*Berichte*, 1902, 24) gives details of a process which he has worked out, and in which advantage is taken of the fact that primary aromatic bases form azo dyes when diazotised in the presence of aromatic phenols. The details of an experiment which fully explains the theory are as follows: 0.7473 gramme of pure methyl anthranilate was dissolved in 20 c.c. of 15 per cent. hydrochloric acid, and diazotised by 7.5 c.c. of a 5 per cent. solution of sodium nitrite. After ten minutes the reaction was complete and the solution was made up to 100 c.c. Half a gramme of pure beta-naphthol was then dissolved in 150 c.c. of water and 0.5 c.c. of strong caustic-soda solution, and titrated with the diazotised solution. The red-yellow colouring-matter formed is insoluble in water, and was filtered off in a small tube, and the filtrate tested. The end-point is when no diazo reaction is obtained. In this case, after the addition to 60.9 c.c. a reaction was obtained by the addition of more diazo solution; after 70.4 c.c. had been added no reaction was obtained either with diazo or with the naphthol solutions; after 70.9 c.c. had been added the further addition of naphthol solution gave a decided reaction; 70.4 c.c. was therefore the reading. This gave a result equivalent to 99.7 per cent. of the actual amount used. A series of experiments when the ester was added to other odorous bodies gave equally satisfactory results.

## Business Changes.

MR. W. CHAS. SAYERS, chemist, 93 High Street, Lewisham, S.E., is having his pharmacy entirely refitted.

HOMOCOA (LIMITED) have removed from 98 Strand, London, W.C., to 33 King William Street, E.C.

MESSRS. S. M. FRANKENSTEIN & Co., of Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C., have removed to larger premises in Ropemaker Street, Finsbury, E.C.

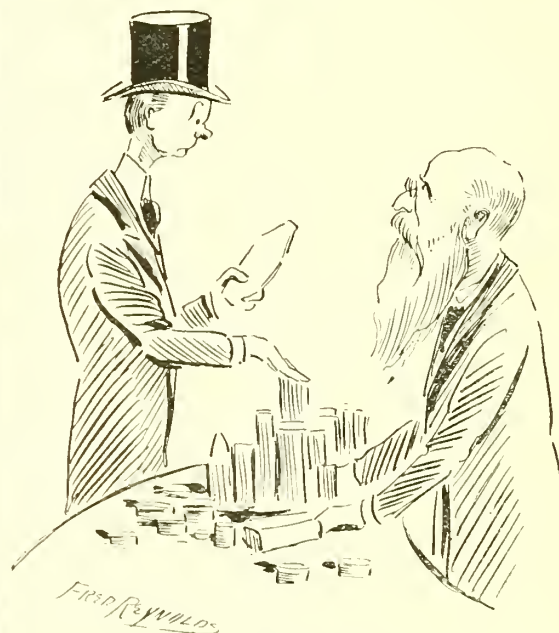
MR. C. E. F. VALLET, pharmaceutical chemist, has bought the business of Mr. W. A. Sinclair, chemist and druggist, at 8 Belzize Park Terrace, Hampstead, N.W.

MR. JAMES CHALMERS, chemist and druggist, late of Kely, N.B., has purchased the business at 27 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, N., formerly belonging to Mr. Joseph Reed.

MESSRS. LEWIS & BURROWS (LIMITED) are opening a new branch at 126A High Street, Clapham, with fittings supplied by Messrs. Parkinson & Co., of 25 Southampton Row, W.C.

THE old established business, which was carried on at High Street, Tenby, for many years by Mr. J. Prosser Danes, chemist and druggist, and latterly by Messrs. W. Joseph & Co. (Limited), has been acquired by Mr. J. B. Francis, chemist and druggist, who has acted as manager to Messrs. Joseph for some time.

## Things that Happen—Sometimes.



### A Perfect Cure.

(The Lament of a Layman.)

Mr. Editor, dear Sir, will your readers please bestir  
Themselves to note a tribute I would render  
To the workings of a trade which is surely Heaven-made,  
Or, what is better still, a Heaven-mender?

You must know, some fears I had; I was feeling "mortal bad";  
And, of course, forgot what Shakespeare said of physic;  
So I deemed it wise to pop into a certain shop  
Which is somewhere on the road from Leeds to Chiswick!

Disbelieve me if you will, but I swear the kinds of pill  
And the mixtures that they showed me were so various,  
That I got bewildered quite with the names and smell and sight,  
And it struck me that my health was most precarious.

There were cunning little sweets for the man who over-eats,  
And stronger sorts for folk that I call "worse 'uns,"  
And powders in a stack, and stuff to rub your back,  
And Peter's patent peas for pallid persons!

Electricity, no doubt, all diseases soon will rout,  
And I know I ought to be revaccinated;  
Formic aldehyde, I hear, is the latest panacea  
For those the tubercle has penetrated.

Such things I understand, but, on the other hand,  
I've tried and tasted every drug I care to,  
And till wise-heads can ensure me a "one and only cure,"  
I mean to bear the ills that flesh is heir to.

W. H. SCOTT.

**A SCIENTIFIC JUBILEE.**—On Sunday, March 9, the Paris Museum of Natural History celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the scientific career of M. Albert Gaudry, a distinguished member of its staff, whose speciality is paleontology.

THIS is said to have happened last week. Mistress (to Maid): "Why did you stop talking to the boy so long at the door?" Maid replies: "Please, mum, it was the chemist's boy, who brought the syphon of soda-water; and as he wanted to take the other back, I had to empty it in a jug."

**THE WRONG ENVELOPE.**—A curio was seen this week: the well-known slate-blue sample-envelope of a wholesale drug-house, containing a fine specimen of rad. gent. and labelled "Rad. Belladonna." One would scarcely think such a thing possible in this age of pharmaceutical accuracy. It makes one shudder to think what would happen if the converse had to be recorded.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### A 5-per-cent. Import-duty

on all goods, which Mr. Vincent Wood wrote about recently and hopes to see adopted, would mean a rather stiff tax on the drug-trade. It would mean 5 per cent. and more (because every dealer in the article would want his profit on the 5 per cent. as well as on the original cost), on almost all the drugs we sell, for there are very few of them which are not imported. That would be a tax which it would be difficult to pass on to the public. To the extent that it could be passed on we druggists would suffer in regard to other commodities as consumers. We are drifting towards import-duties, and if we are going to abandon the free-trade system which has added so many hundreds of millions to the nation's funds, the proposal of a uniform tax on everything has much to recommend it; but it would mean the overthrow of this nation's position as the market-place of the world.

### The Pharmacopœia as a Standard

has been discussed often enough, but a northern correspondent writes to remark that he believes he has read some time in the *C. & D.* that when the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill was under discussion a proposal to actually make the B.P. a legal standard was rejected. If that was so, he thinks—and I agree with him—that enough has not been made of the circumstance in the arguments directed against the popular claim. He asks if I can give what occurred exactly. It was this:—

#### An Adulteration Act

was passed in 1872. Very soon after it came into operation loud and bitter complaints of the incompetence and absurdities of the analysts appointed under it were made. In 1873 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed, with Mr. Sclater Booth as Chairman, to investigate the subject. That Committee took a deal of evidence and reported in 1874. In the Chairman's draft report (par. 30) the following words were proposed:—

With regard to drugs your Committee are of opinion that the formularies of the British Pharmacopœia should be the guide for the purity of drugs and medicines.

This was discussed, but the only record of the discussion is "Amendments made and paragraph passed." In the report actually issued the words quoted above did not appear.

#### In the House of Commons

in 1875, when the Bill which is now the Sale of Food and Drugs Act was being discussed in Committee, Lord Francis Hervey proposed a lengthy addition to what is now Section 6, the object of which seems to have been to arrive at the same result conversely. One of the clauses of this proposed addition ran thus:—

\* Provided that no person shall be liable to prosecution under this Act for selling any compounded drug prepared in accordance with the written prescription of a registered medical practitioner submitted for that purpose to the seller, or with the regulations prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia issued by the General Medical Council, or with a basis to be laid down by the Pharmaceutical Society or the Privy Council, or with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act.

This proposal was withdrawn by its author at the request of Mr. Sclater Booth. These facts are on official record, and should certainly be of some weight whenever the question of the B.P. as a legal standard comes to be discussed in the High Court. Dr. James Bell, Principal of the Somerset House Laboratories, stated to another Committee which was taking the evidence upon which the 1879 Act

was based that it is unnecessary to make the Pharmacopœia a formal standard.

### The Municipal Danger

of multiple shops owned by absentee companies was lately alluded to in these columns. It was suggested that to the extent that independent tradesmen are supplanted by the employés of such companies, the municipal and corporate and philanthropic work of our towns must seriously suffer. Boards of directors will not care for their managers to be serving on School Boards or Town Councils, and even if they did not object the ratepayers would not elect such men. A chemist in one of our pleasant southern towns has kindly sent me a little history which incidentally offers a striking illustration of the justice of this view. In that town, he tells me, it was agreed to raise money for a local educational purpose by a voluntary rate in proportion to the assessment. This tax has been paid by all the ratepayers in the parish except four, and these four are all company shopkeepers represented in the place by managers, who remit the profits of their shops to London boards. The same indifference to local efforts has been shown by these four companies when other subscriptions have been organised. I should have thought that, apart from a decent sense of duty, the directors of these concerns would have had more business shrewdness than thus to isolate themselves; but that consideration is evidently outweighed by the terrors of the annual meeting, and the all-engrossing necessity of maintaining the dividend.

#### "Minor Ailments"

is the title of a rather startling leading article in last week's *Lancet*. The young practitioner, according to this authority, when he has finished his education and secured his licence to mutilate, and inoculate, and generally maltreat our bodies at his good pleasure, "*realises to his surprise (!) that now for the first time (!) he is called upon to deal with some common ailment of which he has often heard—from which, indeed, he may have suffered—but to which he has never had his attention directed during his pupilage.*" The italics are mine, and surely it is right that such an astonishing confession should be emphasised. The minor ailments specifically instanced in the article are colds, bilious attacks, warts, headaches, and rheumatism, and these are only named as examples.

#### Such Complaints

are of course "not seen, or thought of little account in hospital-work." What the young practitioner has learned all about during his curriculum has been, as the *Lancet* indicates, "the etiology of pernicious anæmia, Friedrich's hereditary ataxia" and the like. This is in addition to the algebra, Greek, botany, geography, and a modern language, which are among the subjects insisted on by the Medical Council. The moral is obvious, though the *Lancet* man misses it. It is that when you have got pernicious anæmia or locomotor ataxy you had better go to the certified young practitioner, but that for colds, rheumatism, bilious headaches, warts, rheumatism, and the many minor disorders of this harp of a thousand strings, the prescribing chemist who has studied these things, and can meet with them without surprise, is a better person to appeal to.

### The Juice of Cursed Hebenon

was almost certainly a distillation or other kind of extract from the yew, as stated by Mr. R. Coupland Harding last week. That the poisonous character of yew leaves and berries has been disputed since Shakespeare's time is not to the point. From the most ancient times, and by all the old medical writers, the yew was implicitly believed to be most poisonous. Julius Cæsar tells of a Gallic chief who committed suicide with it. Bacon, at all events, would have known that fact very well. There is a line in Spenser, "Lay now thy deadly heben bow apart," which conclusively establishes the association between the yew and the heben.



# DISINFECTANTS.

The "Sanitas" Co., Ltd.

are the exclusive Manufacturers of the well-known Non-poisonous

**"SANITAS" PREPARATIONS,**

and their other Manufactures include

"SOLDIS," "OKOL," "CREOCIDE," "FORMITAS," "OCHLOR," "KINCZETT'S PATENT SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES," "SULPHUGATORS," "FORMIG SULPHUGATORS," "FORMIG AIR PURIFIERS," "FORMIG FUMIGATORS," KINCZETT'S PATENT DRAIN TESTERS, SHEEP DIPS, WEED KILLER, PATENT PRESERVED PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN, INHALERS, DISINFECTORS, FUMIGATORS, BRONCHITIS KETTLES, and CARBOLIC FLUIDS, POWDERS and SOAPS.

Full Catalogue and "How to Disinfect" Book will be sent free on application to—

THE "SANITAS" CO., Ltd., Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.

## OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT STATEMENT.

"Wherever the

**PASTEUR**  
(Chamberland) **FILTER**

has been applied typhoid fever has disappeared."

The Only Filters awarded Grand Prix,  
Paris, 1900.

Sole Makers: J. Defries & Sons, Ltd., 147 Houndsditch, London, E.C.

G. S. MUMFORD			
FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.			
No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	22/ cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	19/ cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	21/ cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	25/ cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	22/ cwt.	No. 2 Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	21/ cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/ cwt.	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes)	18/ cwt.
Finest TART ACID	Lowest Cur. Prices	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/ cwt.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	1/10 lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.

\* CARRIAGE PAID to Railway Stations within 300 miles of London (no allowance made for distances beyond) on a total weight of 112 lbs. and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels delivered free on rail London at above prices.

**JEWSBURY & BROWN'S**  
**MINERAL WATERS**  
ARE THE [1]  
**VERY BEST.**

By Appointment to King Edward VII.

**Ardwick Green, MANCHESTER.**

"It is never too late to mend," and turn a badly-paying business into a magnificent property by advertising in the right way. We know the right way. It costs only one penny to send us a line for particulars.

ILES, BAKER & CO., 188 Strand, London, W.C.

## PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent, which members of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting an efficient agent, who would undertake all the trouble for an inclusive fee and obtain protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first instance free. Pamphlets gratis.

REGINALD W. BARKER.

56 Ludgate Hill, London.

**ITROSYL** For making  
SPT. ETHER. NIT.  
B.P. 1898.  
"Deserves the gratitude of medicine and pharmacy."  
—The Chemist & Druggist.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., London & Sydney.

## Editorial Comments.

### Traders and Poisons.

It will be seen from a letter communicated by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Chairman of the Poisons Committee (page 474), that it is wrong to say, as we did last week, that he is "an ally of Mr. Dobbs." Although he took charge of a petition in favour of Mr. Dobbs's Bill, this appears to have been merely an act of good nature on his part; for it will be seen that while a horticulturist was giving evidence before the Committee, he asked the Chairman to take charge of the petition referred to. We willingly accept Sir Herbert Maxwell's statement that he must not be assumed by this action to take up one way or other the Bill drafted by Mr. Dobbs, and which has yet to be presented to Parliament, but it will be admitted that even the casual and nominal identification of the Chairman of the Poisons Committee with a measure relating to the subject of inquiry was a proper matter for comment. We think the promoters of the petition cannot have been innocent of the interpretation likely to be placed upon the Chairman taking charge of the petition. As Mr. Alex. Cross, a member of the Committee, is their acknowledged champion, it is difficult to understand why they passed him and asked Sir Herbert Maxwell to present the petition, unless they wished to make it appear that he was favourably disposed to them. It is perfectly plain from the way in which the Traders in Poisons and Poisonous Substances Protection Society are working that they are determined to use all available means to further their ends—which are to knock the bottom out of the Sale of Poisons Act, 1868. The appeal in the Newcastle-under-Lyme case is another example of it. There, after Mr. Dobbs, in the cleverest manner, enveloped his case in a tangle of forensic argument, the Magistrates extracted themselves from the tangle by sticking fast to the point proved and admitted—viz., that the preparation sold contained 4 per cent. of nicotine (a poisonous vegetable alkaloid)—and convicting on that ground because the defendants had sold the article without labelling it "Poison." Now an appeal has been entered, although the T.P. & P.S.P. Society's aim is to



secure the very thing for which the defendants were fined. The ground of the appeal has not transpired; maybe, as Mr. Mr. Dobbs hinted in his defence, it is that the insecticide is a preparation of tobacco and not of nicotine. Whether "XL-All" insecticide is so or not we cannot discuss, as the evidence was not clear on the point, and the High Court Judges may have to settle it. Apart from that case altogether, the fact has to be noted that the imports of relatively pure nicotine into this country are large. During the last fiscal year no fewer than 792 samples were examined by the Government chemists, who are required to pass none containing less than 90 per cent. of pure nicotine. This nicotine ultimately gets into the hands of the public through retailers (the seller to the public must be a qualified person), and if any of it is sold in any other manner than as a preparation of a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, the law is undoubtedly broken.

### German Potato Spirit.

A SHORT time ago we recorded the fact that 330 000 proof gals. of German potato spirit was imported into this country last year for methylation-purposes, the bulk being an increase of 329,000 gals. over the 1899-1900 imports. The increase is said to be due to the superior quality of the German product, and to the fact that it suits the purpose of the methylator better, while it is at the present time 2*l.* a gal. cheaper than British grain spirit. It is hardly necessary to point out that the production of German spirit is in the hands of a ring which is known as the "Verwerthungsverband Deutscher Spiritusfabrikanten," which was founded in 1899, and appears to have met with a fair amount of success. The organisation consists of three bodies—distillers, rectifiers, and those who combine both industries. The department which transacts all the necessary business regarding the sales and the monetary accounts of all the participants is known as the "Centrale für Spiritusverwendung." The large capital necessary for such an enterprise has been provided by making use of all moneys and plant existing in the trade. For this reason the retailers are not shut out, but are allowed to participate on condition of paying a certain commission to the distillers. In the same way the refiners buy the raw spirit from the distilleries on payment of the commission, and deliver according to the dictation of the "Centrale," chiefly to their former clients. The undertaking differs from a trust principally in the respect that the spirit ring does not limit the production in order to maintain a remunerative selling-price. The ring is, moreover, actively employed in extending the trade by making spirit available for various trade-purposes, particularly heating and lighting. The "Centrale" has a separate department in which arrangements are made with railway and other authorities for the introduction of novelties in spirit-lamps and cooking and heating apparatus. One great means by which these aims are furthered is the cheapening of denatured spirit by the "Centrale." Another means of combating a possible over-production is the encouragement and extension of the export trade. The ring is to have an estimated duration of nine years, but a certain number of distillers who were unwilling to sacrifice their independence so long were allowed to join for a period of one, two, or three years. As showing the extent of its operations, we find that from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901, the total production of pure alcohol in Germany amounted to 406,000,000 litres, of which the ring produced 340,000,000 litres, or 77.3 per cent., the remainder being produced by "outsiders." Of the total quantity the "Centrale" sold 279,000,000 litres in 1900-1901, as against 235,000,000 litres in 1899-1900. The quantity

exported amounted to 16 000 000 litres, included in the foregoing. This was sold at low prices, as the encouragement of the export branch of the "Centrale" is very necessary, and provides a safety-valve in case of over-production. As already mentioned, the chief aim of the ring is to increase the utilisation of methylated spirit at no matter what cost, and with that object it allows the retailer a profit of 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. The spirit is bottled, and the labels bear the retail selling price, with a guarantee that the contents represent 80 per cent. (by weight) spirit. The retail selling-price in Germany last year (in which there was practically no variation) was 25pf. to 28pf. per litre equal to 3½*d.* per litre or 1¾*d.* to 2*d.* per pint. This low price means, of course, a large consumption, and it may be regarded as an indication that we have by no means reached the lowest price in this country.

### THE SMALL SHOPKEEPER AGAIN.

The Chief Constable of Merioneth told the County Council the other day that he has great difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, because the small shopkeepers put up notices in small print in their shops stating that all goods sold are adulterated! Nevertheless, the Chief Constable succeeded last year in purchasing thirty-six samples which, according to the county analyst, were pure. The two statements do not fit in with each other very well. In any case there should be little difficulty in making the small print effective in getting the shopkeepers brought to justice.

### VETERAN CHEMICAL FELLOWS.

Mr. Randall, of Southampton, whose death is recorded in this issue, was one of the few Fellows of the Chemical Society who were elected before its incorporation. The oldest Fellows now remaining are Mr. Lloyd Bullock (one of the few surviving founders of the Pharmaceutical Society), Dr. William Francis, F.R.S., and Dr. Schnock, all elected in 1842, and a Mr. James Millar, elected in 1843, whose address is unknown, and who is a life member of the Society. Perhaps Mr. Millar is no longer with us, for a life-membership fee sometimes keeps a name on a society's list for many years beyond the allotted span.

### NON-INFLAMMABLE FLANNELETTE.

Dr. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., Owens College, Manchester, has succeeded in discovering a process of overcoming the tendency of flannelette to take fire when brought in contact with flame. The experiments were undertaken at the suggestion of a firm of Lancashire manufacturers, and last May were so far successful as to lead to an application for a patent. The fireproofing chemical was, however, difficult to fix permanently in the fabric, but the inventor has succeeded in making a flannelette which remains fireproof even after seven washings. It is hoped to perfect the process so that the fabric will be permanently fireproof. Flannelette notwithstanding the warnings of coroners and juries, still remains a favourite with many people, so that the manufacturers should find a ready sale for the new product.

### PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

Dr. Harrison Martindale recently undertook some experiments at the suggestion of Sir William R. Gowers to ascertain if phosphorus has any action on organic substances when prepared in pills. The tests were made with the official phosphorus pill and the phosphoretted-suet basis of the Extra Pharmacopœia. In the case of alkaloids—strychnine, morphine, and quinine sulphate—made into pills with phosphorus mass no considerable interaction or decomposition takes place. In the case of zinc valerianate, however, there is evidence of some combination, but Dr. Martindale is of opinion that this takes place in the process of extraction

Pills composed of reduced iron, in various combinations with strychnine and quinine and with phosphoretted suet, are found to show a luminous surface on cutting even twelve months after they have been prepared. A paper in the *British Medical Journal* gives the results of the various experiments *in extenso*, but the general conclusion is that no interaction or decomposition takes place of substances usually prescribed with free phosphorus.

#### CACODYLIC THERAPEUTICS.

Professor T. R. Fraser, of Edinburgh, has no faith in the cacodylates as arsenical therapeutic agents. He has tried them in the Edinburgh Infirmary, and his conclusions are as follows:—

Clinical observations and chemical analyses agreed in showing that when a salt of cacodylic acid was administered to a patient it was absorbed and was eliminated, but with the arsenic which it contained so firmly combined with the other constituents that it did not become dissociated, and was therefore incapable of forming any compound in the body which could produce the well-known pharmacological activities of the compounds of arsenic usually employed for therapeutic purposes. While, however, cacodylates were to be regarded as useless therapeutic agents in so far as they were compounds of arsenic, it might finally be observed that they were likewise inconvenient substances to administer to patients. In all the cases in which they were given by the mouth disorders of the alimentary canal—such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea—were induced by them long before the maximal doses were attained, and in some cases these disagreeable effects required the administration to be suspended. Only when the administration was by subcutaneous injection did these disorders fail to be produced, but even by subcutaneous injection, as by oral administration, the less important, though highly obnoxious, garlic-like odour of cacodylic oxide was always early produced, and it constituted an additional obstacle to the prolonged use of cacodylate.

In this connection we observe that Dr. Armand Gautier, at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, referring to the same subject, recommends the use of arrhenal or sodium methylarsenate, because, unlike the cacodylate or dimethylarsenate of sodium, it does not require to be administered subcutaneously. The dose of arrhenal prescribed by M. Gautier is 5 to 10 centigrammes a day in solution. It is well supported, and in tuberculosis and asthma good results have been obtained.

#### Recent Will.

**MARTINDALE.**—Probate of the will of the late Mr. William Martindale, pharmaceutical chemist, who died on February 2, 1902, at his residence, Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W., was granted on March 13 to the executors, Mrs. M. H. Martindale (widow), Dr. W. Harrison Martindale (son), and Miss Mary Martindale (daughter). Mr. J. C. Umney is also mentioned as an executor under the will, the gross value of the estate being entered at 15,665*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* The will, which was executed in 1897, has three codicils, relating mainly to the disposal of various properties of the testator at Winchelsea amongst his family. The personal effects, jewellery, plate, &c., both at Devonshire Street and at Glebe Cottage, Winchelsea, are left to Mrs. Martindale. The business at 10 Cavendish Street, W. (including the compilation and publication of the "Extra Pharmacopœia"), is to be carried on, under the managership of Dr. Harrison Martindale, by the trustees for the benefit of the family, until testator's son, Leonard, is 25 years of age, when, providing he is qualified, he is to be admitted into partnership with his brother. A clause in the will authorises the conversion of the business, if necessary, into a limited-liability company. In the compilation and preparation of further editions of the "Extra Pharmacopœia" Dr. Harrison Martindale is authorised to continue the services of Mr. W. J. I. Philp or other competent pharmacist to assist him in the work. Testator leaves 50*l.* to each of his three sisters and 50*l.* to a nephew. He also bequeaths 19*l.* 19*s.* to the library of the Pharmaceutical Society, 19*l.* 19*s.* to the public library at Winchelsea, and a month's salary to those of his assistants, servants, or porters, who had been in his employment for twelve months or over. The Elms Farm at Winchelsea is left to Mrs. Martindale and at her decease to Dr. Harrison Martindale; while testator's daughters, Mrs. Elsie Hueffer and Mary, and his son Leonard, have the other Winchelsea properties divided among them.

#### Recent Patents.

THE following are abstracts of complete specifications recently published, of inventions for which letters patent have been granted. Money order offices sell postcards, price 8*d.* each, which, on filling up with the number and year of the patent and posting, secure a copy of any complete specification.

**Lotion.**—D. K. Schuttyser, Ranelagh Road, Paddington, W., has patented a lotion for scalds, burns, varicose veins, hydrophobia, &c., composed of 2 oz. of concentrated solution of subacetate of lead in 2 gals. of alum-water. The alum-water is made by dissolving 2 lbs. of alum in 2 gals. of water. (13,454, 1901.)

**Cleaning Kid Gloves.**—P. Baum and F. Hoffmann, Saarbrücken, Germany, have patented a process of cleaning gloves, in which the gloves are first washed in benzene, and then put on stretchers, after which stains are removed by rubbing with a mixture of milk (1 litre) and sulphuric acid (160 drops). (13,593, 1901.)

**Swallowing Pills.**—Dr. Beno Koppenhagen, Unterneubrunn, Saxe-Meiningen, has patented a device for facilitating the swallowing of pills, which consists substantially of a phial with a long neck. The pill is retained at the shoulder of the phial by a grating, and in use the mouth of the apparatus is put far back in the mouth. (13,043, 1901.)

**Extracting Guttapercha.**—G. Mitchell, 39 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., obtains protection for a process of extracting guttapercha from leaves and twigs by macerating the powdered substances with carbon bisulphide. The bisulphide solution of guttapercha is filtered through charcoal and distilled to separate the solvent. (13,204, 1901.)

**Numbering Films.**—J. B. Haddow and S. N. Turner of the European Blair Camera Company (Limited), Foots Cray, Kent, have been granted a patent for the use of a strip of white paper as a backing for the usual black paper used behind roller films. The numbering of the films and perforation marks are put on the white paper, and so are kept from affecting the film. (11,622, 1901.)

**Making Oxygen.**—G. F. Jaubert, Paris, patents a method of making oxygen in which compressed pastilles or cartridges are used made from a mixture of chloride of lime (well dried over sulphuric acid and evolving, when analysed, 35.5 per cent. of chlorine) 200 kilos. with sodium dioxide 78 kilos. The pellets are used in an acetylene generator, the oxygen being evolved on contact with water. (11,466, 1901.)

**Lactic-acid Purification.**—C. N. Waite, Cranford, New Jersey, has obtained protection for a process of purifying crude lactic acid in which amyl alcohol is used. The amyl alcohol is mixed with the crude acid in watery solution, and then left to separate. The amyl alcohol, which is a solvent for lactic acid, rises to the top and is separated. The alcohol is separated by subsequent distillation. (13,403, 1901.)

**Glass Cement.**—Leo Stein and W. Storr, Berlin, are the joint patentees of a process of uniting glass and porcelain for mosaic work. The cement preferred is made of—

Flux (borax, for instance) ...	10 parts
Chalk ...	10 parts
Any suitable oxide ...	30 parts
Precious metal, in powder ...	40 parts
Soluble glass ...	10 parts

A fusion temperature is used for uniting the parts, glass or porcelain, when this cement is used. (12,017, 1901.)

**Artificial Sponges.**—C. Paulitschky, Vienna, prepares a substitute for sponges and loofahs by saturating 30 to 80 parts of fine-leather fibres, free from fat, with "sulphur milk," and, after drying, soaking in 70 parts of liquid caoutchouc containing 3 to 7 per cent. of ammonium carbonate. The tough mass thus produced is heated gradually, preferably *in vacuo*, from 125° up to 140° C., whereby pores or channels are formed in the mass by the escape of the gas resulting from the decomposition of the ammonium carbonate, and the caoutchouc is vulcanised by the sulphur. The product may be dyed. (13,808, 1901.)



## Winter Session.

### Stamped and Stamping Medicines.

ON Wednesday evening, March 19, Mr. Leo Atkinson read before the Western Chemists' Association, by invitation, a paper entitled "The Stamp Act and its Difficulties." Mr. W. F. Gulliver presided over a goodly gathering in the Westbourne Restaurant, Craven Road, W.

Mr. ATKINSON, after a few introductory remarks, said: The most cursory examination of the correspondence in our journals reveals the existence throughout the trade of a very elementary acquaintance with the provisions of the Stamp Act, and, moreover, considerable misapprehension in regard to the action of the authorities. So far back as 1860 the method of procedure on the part of the authorities was precisely on the same lines as at present. At that date there were few, if any, chemists' associations. Trade-journals were practically non-existent then, and the Pharmaceutical Society was a voluntary and limited institution. In these circumstances the Inland Revenue inspectors could raid county after county with impunity. In our own time what really happens is this: if the inspectors do not periodically rouse chemists to a sense of their duty, the revenue suffers. Apathy on the part of the Department begets a corresponding apathy on the part of those who, either through carelessness or wilfulness, do not stamp dutiable medicines. After the trade is made thoroughly alive to its obligations, matters quieten down until the next rude awakening.

There is a prevailing idea that recent troubles have their origin in departmental changes of the chief officials, whose opinions are not in agreement with their predecessors'. No doubt there is a certain amount of truth in this; indeed, it could not be otherwise. Consider the rapid evolution of the trade in packed pharmaceuticals. This innovation has necessarily taxed the ingenuity of the label-writer to differentiate his labels from those of his competitors. As a consequence, the border-line is frequently overstepped, and penalties frequently follow.

The object of the meeting is to ascertain if in the present administration of the Act we have any legitimate ground for complaint, whether the Act itself might be beneficially amended, and, if so, what steps should be taken for amelioration.

For the guidance of their own officials the Board issue the following concise summary of the Act:—

A medicinal preparation cannot be sold unstamped, without involving liability to penalty, unless care has been taken to avoid any expression or phraseology which can be construed as representing:—

(1) That the preparation of the medicine is a secret, or that the medicine is the speciality of any person, or that it is made in conformity with any special recipe.

(2) That it is the preparation of any particular person, or that anyone has a proprietary right in its manufacture or sale—for example, "Smith's Liver-pill," "Neuralgic Tincture, prepared only by Jones."

(3) That it will prevent, cure, or give relief in any disorder.

All such expressions must not only have been avoided on the label itself, but also in all references to the medicine, whether on the label, wrapper, or cover, or in any printed or manuscript matter whatever, including newspapers, handbills, posters, showcards, advertisements, almanacs, lists, &c., inasmuch as although the labels by themselves may not render the preparations to which they relate liable to duty, the preparations may be made so liable by the publication of other printed or written matter.

Classifying the complainants from my own correspondents, and from the correspondence in the journals, I do not find a single example of a penalty being demanded except for a distinct breach of one or more of the preceding requirements. I will briefly refer to and comment on some of the examples.

#### USING MORE THAN TWO WORDS DESCRIPTIVELY.

In 1895 a label, "Bronchial lozenges for throat and voice," was passed as not liable. In 1897 this opinion was rescinded, and only two descriptive words allowed—bronchial and voice lozenges, throat and voice, &c. The growing tendency to use an unlimited number of words suggesting a number of complaints made it necessary to draw the line, so

that "Headache, stomach, and liver pills" is now liable "Headache and liver pills" and "Stomach and liver pills" are not liable.

#### USING THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

Obviously "*the* liver-mixture" suggests this to be the only curative mixture, and superior to similar preparations—a claim of superiority incurs liability.

#### QUALIFYING ADJECTIVES,

implying speciality—inimitable, effective, reliable, celebrated, magic, &c.—"celebrated" has been a general rock of offence, yet I find in correspondence with the Board in 1885 all labels in which the word "celebrated" appeared were marked "liable." It has been suggested that a good defence might be raised in some of these cases. This does not commend itself to my judgment. There could be no finality in any decision in regard to the particular adjective. The contest could and would be renewed over other qualifying adjectives, resulting in a mere legal squabble over discrepant definitions of British lexicographers. As a matter of fact, it is a concession on the part of the authorities to permit the use of some designation or name which shall distinguish one medicine from another, such as liver-mixture, influenza-mixture, &c.

#### WORDING IMPLYING MANUFACTURE ACCORDING TO SOME SPECIAL FORMULAS.

Some years back a label passed by the Board was at a later date altered in accordance with their suggestion. This was, two years afterwards, condemned. I endeavoured to ascertain at the time whether the wording "recommended," "advised," "ordered by eminent physicians," "the faculty," &c., constituted liability. The opinion of the authorities was definite that such wording did not. This opinion now appears to have undergone modification. The attitude of the Board, and their alteration of opinion, probably arise in this way: that very frequently when a label is just on the border-line they have refrained from taking action; owing to their leniency they find someone almost invariably improves the occasion by additions to the original, until they are compelled to vindicate their position.

#### PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS WITH A RECOMMENDATION.

The most general complaint relates to these, "Sal volatile: useful for flatulence," "Ipecac. wine: a teaspoonful in cases of croup," &c. There is a popular idea that Pharmacopœia preparations should be exempt from stamp-duty. At first sight this is extremely plausible. On more critical examination any attempt to obtain such a concession seems to be fraught with danger, if not positively inimical to the interests of the legitimate pharmacist—at all events, until we can get statutory powers restricting the sale of Pharmacopœia preparations to registered chemists and druggists. Assume Pharmacopœia preparations to be exempt: would it not inevitably follow that packers of cheap pharmaceuticals would immediately supply every petty grocer, oilman, and huckster with this class of goods labelled with flaming recommendations for every ailment curable by magenta pills or hepatic haricots? The lack of description appeals to me as a positive advantage. In the absence of descriptive labels the purchaser is more likely to seek information, and, by being brought into verbal communication with the vendor, appreciate his knowledge, intelligence, and care. As a steadfast believer in the personal element this is an advantage not to be lightly bartered away.

#### COUNTER-BILLS, ALMANACKS, &C., ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY PENALTIES.

Liability by association is often difficult to determine; a chemists' literary matter requires careful revision to see that he is not raising claim to speciality or proprietary right indirectly.

#### THE METHOD OF STAMPING MEDICINES

must ensure defacement or destruction of the stamp. The Act is perfectly clear and distinct in regard to this, but this section of the statute never seems to have been seriously entertained until recently (see *C. & D.*, March 1, page 354). It is evident the insistence of a literal compliance, if actually practicable, would necessarily disorganise the entire whole.



sale and retail trade for many months. It seemed improbable the Board could be acquainted with many trade details which might influence their opinion if properly explained. The very essence of the law I believe to be common sense. Recognising this and altered conditions we have to thank the Board for a most useful concession.

Reviewing our position impartially, I suggest

#### THE FOLLOWING CONCESSIONS

as desirable and suitable for discussion. According to the statute verbal expression of opinion or recommendation of a medicine or Pharmacopœia preparation incurs liability. This has never been clearly defined. What latitude is the Board prepared to allow?

The dispensing of physicians' prescriptions wholly consisting of some proprietary medicine is attended with extreme difficulty—the physician does not wish his patient to know he is prescribing some popular nostrum, yet his patient's attention is directed thereto by the presence of the stamp. The dispenser is referred to: what is his duty? If reasonably represented, the Board might be prepared to meet this difficulty. As an example, ung. resinol is a trap for the unwary. It is unquestionable that whenever prescribed *per se* the container should bear duty-stamp proportionate to value, yet the proprietors quite omit to note this important fact either to the profession or the trade.

The sale of entire drugs (with recommendation) by traders not holding a patent-medicine licence is very extensive: the authorities might usefully employ surplus energy in that direction.

Could the Board be induced to only license registered chemists and druggists? To make up for any loss of revenue raise the licence to £2, and, furthermore, make foreign proprietaries chargeable with double duty by bearing a distinctive stamp indicating foreign origin.

The difficulty in regard to conflicting opinions from the authorities on the same label is unsatisfactory, and might reasonably be brought under notice. We must remember there is no obligation on the part of the authorities to give any opinion. If I remember rightly, this was conceded some twenty years ago, following one of the general bi- or triennial awakenings. It is scarcely possible that each label submitted could come under the same official's notice, hence uniformity of opinion is not to be expected. We might perhaps ask that in all such cases no penalty should be exacted. I am by no means sure that this is not already the practice. In my experience it certainly has been so.

Personally, I have come to regard the much-anathematised Stamp Act as to some extent a blessing in disguise. If it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that there are difficulties in practice which might be obviated by certain concessions, I have every reason to believe judicious representation would receive careful consideration.

#### THE DISCUSSION

threatened at the outset to be rough riding for those who had to report it, as it was conversational in style, and that kind of conversation in which two or more persons speak at once, and all have different opinions. The stamping of proprietary medicines dispensed was the more exciting topic, as Mr. Atkinson's clear exposition of the law as to that came as a bombshell to sedate family chemists, but there was none to controvert from personal knowledge the correctness of Mr. Atkinson's view. His idea as to verbal recommendation was also a surprise, but it ultimately transpired that a verbal claim to any art for, or exclusive right to, the making of a medicine was what he had in view. After half-an-hour's rather merry talk, Mr. W. S. GLYN-JONES steered the meeting into a course of plain-sailing debate. He said it had come to his knowledge that the manufacturer of a proprietary article had been dropped on by the Revenue authorities for supplying his preparation to doctors unstamped, and this emphasised the fact that the supply of unstamped proprietaries for dispensing is a concession to chemists only. He proceeded to say that during the past six months he had examined about 200 labels in connection with which Somerset House claimed penalties, and not more than ten of these could be questioned. The majority were distinctly liable. The greatest number of those who transgressed appeared to have the idea that their label must come under more than one of the liability clauses to make it necessary for stamping to be

done. He pointed out, however, that if any one of the clauses set forth in the Act be offended against, the label becomes liable. He had very little fault to find with the method in which Somerset House administers the Acts, but it would be much the better way if, instead of calmly submitting to Somerset House interpretations, they were to endeavour to have disputed matters in connection with labels settled by the Law Courts. He considered that the question should be settled as to the right of chemists to sell a B.P. article with a recommendation without incurring liability. He thought it might be one of the best antidotes against quackery if it were the custom for chemists to put on their labels the ailments for which the particular B.P. article is good. The advice of the solicitor of the Chemists' Defence Association is that a case of this kind would be a good one for the chemist if it were raised, contested and decided. With that object, he (the speaker) had drawn up a label, worded in a certain way, told Somerset House that he was selling with that label, and invited them to make a purchase and take proceedings against him. He was clearly of opinion that chemists should not raise the question of stamping proprietary articles dispensed. Better to let sleeping dogs lie.

Mr. J. F. HARRINGTON next gave the meeting the benefit of his experience in the subject, especially emphasising the fact that those who hold a wine-licence need not stamp such articles as coca-wine, seeing that, though recommended as medicines, they are sold as wines.

Mr. C. B. ALLEN followed in a temperate speech, in the course of which he deprecated any movement to confine the licences to chemists. That point is now past history (which he narrated), and better let it remain at that. He felt much indebted to Mr. Atkinson for bringing the subject forward in so clear a manner, and hoped that nothing would be done rashly as regards approaching the authorities, because this required deliberate and careful consideration.

Mr. R. A. ROBINSON was of the same opinion, and added from personal acquaintance with Sir Frederick Robinson, Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, that he felt every consideration would be given to their representations, but they should first be well matured.

Mr. R. H. PARKER spoke about the dispensing-of-proprietaries concession, and, referring to a query by Mr. MacEwan as to whether "part of a prescription" may mean one of two articles (*e.g.* Fellows's syrup and red-precipitate ointment) constituting a physician's prescription, said this should be settled. He also referred to verbal recommendation.

Messrs. CAMPBELL, ALBERT COOPER, CRACKNELL, HICK, MACEWAN, and others also spoke; and Mr. ATKINSON, in the course of his reply, explained that a few years ago the Edinburgh Chemists' Association had gone thoroughly into the question of stamping proprietaries dispensed, and had correspondence with Somerset House, as a result of which it was clearly brought out that it is only when a proprietary is one of the ingredients in a mixture that it can be dispensed unstamped. He had put the matter to the authorities the other week, and they were decisive about the necessity for stamping any proprietary dispensed unmixed. His own recommendation was that proprietaries should only be dispensed from stamped packages, so that the bottle or pot in which they are dispensed need not be stamped, as at present required whether taken from a stamped or unstamped original.

Mr. Atkinson was then cordially thanked.

The PRESIDENT intimated that subscriptions would be received at the meeting for the Martindale memorial, and several were promised.

#### Royal Institution.

PROFESSOR SILVANUS P. THOMPSON discoursed on March 14 on

#### MAGNETISM IN TRANSITU,

and despite the wet weather there was a large attendance. The lecture dealt with the transference of magnetism from one body to another. What the physical nature of the passage of magnetism is is a question which has been under consideration for hundreds of years. Lucretius mentions the fact, but clearer reference is given in Gilbert's "De Magnete," published in 1600, where the passing of magnetism from a lodestone to iron is compared to the perception of



light, in that light to be perceived must have something to act upon. It was Gilbert who discovered that if a magnet is capped its carrying-power is increased; and Professor Thompson, after showing a lantern-slide of an old capped magnet from Gilbert's book, performed an experiment which Gilbert devised to demonstrate this. Attention was called to a spherical lodestone on the table, presented to the Royal Society by Charles II. Faraday's experiments of the action of magnetism on a layer of iron filings, illustrating the lines of magnetic force, were repeated, and a further experiment made to show that the filings (suitably fixed with varnish) in turn act as a magnet. Ewing's theory that the action of a magnet consists in bringing into alignment every particle of the magnet, each particle being magnetic, was illustrated by projecting on the screen a large number of toy magnets, which arranged themselves to point in one particular direction under the influence of another magnet. Ampere's theory of perpetual rotation round the magnetic particles resembles the modern theory of ions, whilst Faraday's conjecture was that the ether of space is subjected to certain stresses of the nature of rotation round the magnetic force. The lecturer then passed on to consider induced currents. An iron ring, cut in half, was linked, but not touching, with a coil of copper wire, round which a current of electricity was passed. The induced electricity in the iron ring was so strong that the two halves could not be pulled apart. "This," said the Professor, "is one of the familiar commonplaces of science, but I say it is an absolute miracle. There has been nothing like it since the walls of Jericho fell down, but because it is so common we think nothing of it." The force of magnetism was illustrated by a magnet capable of holding attached to its keeper a couple of hundredweight, and it was shown how, by following certain curves, a knot could be tied in magnetism. At the finish a series of cinematograph pictures were shown to illustrate the growth of the magnetic field when, for instance, putting the keeper on a horseshoe magnet.

### Chemical Society.

THE second "afternoon" meeting of the session was held on Wednesday, March 19, Professor Emerson Reynolds, F.R.S., presiding. After the despatch of preliminary business, the address presented on the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations at Owens College, Manchester, was read by Professor DUNSTAN. The long list of papers down for reading presented few features of pharmaceutical interest. The first contribution taken was by Dr. CHATTAWAY on halogen derivatives of

#### PROPIONANILIDE.

This work is connected with the author's investigation into the constitution of nitrogen compounds, and practically repeats the results already obtained with the corresponding acetanilide compounds. In again presenting in minute detail the reactions of compounds containing halogens joined to nitrogen the author took the opportunity of illustrating experimentally the more important points of his argument.

The next paper also dealt with the constitution of nitrogen compounds—viz,

#### THE NITRILES AND ISONITRILES.

This was read by Mr. WADE, and as it covered a great deal of ground, had to be given in a very condensed form, since the PRESIDENT, dismayed apparently by the length of Dr. Chattaway's communication, had imposed a fifteen-minute limit for the remaining papers. The author rapidly surveyed the history of the various theories concerning the constitutions of metallic and alkyl cyanides (nitriles), then gave a short account of his re-investigation of the various methods of preparing nitriles and isonitriles; contrary to the general impression, the latter substances seem to be difficult to obtain. The author prefers Nef's view of the constitution of cyanides, which states that the constitution of any one of these salts depends upon the positive or negative character of the metal or group with which the cyanogen is combined, thus the following cyanides may be supposed to be constituted as shown:—



The groups K, Ag, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, being regarded as positive, negative, and indifferent, respectively.

Dr. TILDEN took exception to the author's remark that he considered prussic acid as a nitrile, and pointed out that this substance, like the isonitriles, is very poisonous, whilst the nitriles are comparatively innocuous. Mr. WADE, in reply, stated that recent physiological investigations show that prussic acid and the nitriles exert the same physiological effects, whilst the isonitriles have a totally different action, causing, in fact, bilious attacks, and in larger quantities a kind of jaundice, of which the author and his assistants have on several occasions had unpleasant experience.

The third contribution was that of Professor TILDEN and Dr. BURROWS on

#### LIMETTIN,

in which the constitutions of this substance and certain of its derivatives were discussed, and its close relationship to coumarin shown.

The last paper read was that by Professor HARTLEY on

#### THE ABSORPTION-SPECTRA OF NITRIC ACID IN ITS SALTS.

The success which has attended Professor Hartley's work on the spectra of alkaloids and other complex carbon compounds has apparently led him to prosecute this method of investigation into the constitution of simpler substances, such as the salts and esters. He finds that in dilute solutions of nitrates a well-marked characteristic—short absorptive spectrum—is shown, which extends as the solution is diluted, until eventually the maximum and clearest spectrum of nitric acid is obtained, this spectrum being identical for all the nitrates examined.

Professor DUNSTAN inquired whether the author had been able to establish any connection between ionic dissociation and the spectra of different strength solutions of the nitrates examined, but Professor HARTLEY declined to be "drawn" into giving any of his deductions until his fuller paper comes on.

The meeting was then adjourned.

### Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.

PROFESSOR J. REYNOLDS GREEN, Sc.D., F.R.S., lectured on

#### FLESH-EATING PLANTS

before the members of the Association at the New Museums Lecture-theatre, Cambridge, on Friday evening, March 14. Mr. A. Sidney Campkin, J.P., presided, and there was a good attendance, including many ladies. The lecture was illustrated by a series of remarkably fine limelight projections. Professor Green said his acquaintance with pharmaceutical students in the past had been of a varied character, and certain clouds had occasionally come over the scene. He had heard of one town where the picture of his reception, if he should ever visit it, was tinged by a fear that there would be gentlemen behind dead walls armed with shot-guns. (Laughter.) Of course that was a phase of pharmaceutical life which made him rather nervous in addressing an audience in which he was told there were students whose acquaintance he had made in the past. Those acquaintances might not be agreeable. (Laughter.) He trusted that on the present occasion he would not meet anyone who had a serious reason for cherishing a grudge against him on account of bygones. Turning to the subject of his lecture, Professor Green said one of the old problems which used to be presented to the natural-history student was an almost insoluble one—it was the difference between an animal and a plant. Driven from corner to corner, the student usually fell back upon the question of the feeding of plants. A plant never seemed to have any appetite of any kind, nor any relish for things gastronomic; they seemed to think of it as feeding upon constituents of the earth, and of the air, as living upon inorganic matter. That for many years was held to be the essential peculiarity of the plant. It was very clear that they would not appreciate flesh-eating plants at all if they entertained still the idea that inorganic material was essentially the proper thing for a plant to live upon. Such a departure from its ordinary course would mark it out as a monstrosity. The fact was that both animals and plants lived upon essentially the same food-



materials. Professor Green proceeded to illustrate this, and showed the mechanism of a large number of flowers, growing at home and in distant countries.

The PRESIDENT expressed the indebtedness of the members of the Association to Professor Green for his lecture, to Professor Ward for the loan of the lecture-room, and to Mr. Shruhhs for exhibiting the views. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to these gentlemen, moved by Mr. WHITE, and seconded by Mr. PARSONS.

### Three Towns Junior Chemists' Association.

MR. E. ERNEST LOWE, Curator of Plymouth Municipal Museum, gave a lantern lecture on "Mosquitoes and Malaria" to the members of this Association on March 12, Mr. C. T. Weary (President of the Senior Association) in the chair. The CHAIRMAN congratulated the Junior Executive on having obtained Mr. Lowe's services for their first lecture. In the course of a short address to the Juniors he impressed upon them the old adage that "knowledge is power," both from an educational and a financial point of view. After the lecture, which proved very interesting, a discussion took place, in which the CHAIRMAN and Messrs. G. BREEZE, W. H. WOODS, G. FAIRWEATHER, E. J. GROOMBRIDGE (Junior Vice-Chairman), and E. LOVATT (Junior Hon. Secretary) took part. Mr. LOWE was heartily thanked, and assured the members that he should be glad to see them at the Museum at any time. There was a good attendance, and gratification was expressed at the excellent educational start which the Junior branch had made.

### Newcastle Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association took place in the Hotel Metropole, Clayton Street, Newcastle, on March 12. Mr. John Gibson, F.C.S., being unable to fulfil his appointment to read a paper, owing to bereavement, a microscope evening was decided upon, members being invited to contribute slides. Mr. Herd brought a collection numbering 120, and other slides were contributed by Professor Potter, Mr. L. Williamson, Mr. Geo. F. Merson, Mr. J. F. Wooton, Mr. R. Cuhey, Mr. T. M. Clague, and Mr. Dudderidge.

#### BOTANICAL STUDY.

MR. CLAGUE having announced that he had been appointed on the committee to endeavour to provide a botanical garden in one of the city parks, the Association passed the following resolution:—

That this Association learns with great pleasure that a movement is on foot to secure a botanical garden in one of the city parks, and desires to assure the Parks Committee of the great utility which such a garden would have for those who, in their study of pharmacy, find botanical knowledge a paramount necessity.

The resolution is to be transmitted to the committee and to Principal Gurney (Durham College of Science), the originator of the scheme.

### Cardiff Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At the meeting in Maskell's Café on Thursday, March 13, under the presidency of Mr. A. Barrington Sparrow, a paper on "The Outlook of Pharmacy" was read by Mr. H. J. JONES, who enlarged upon the part that proprietary articles hold in physicians' prescriptions, spoke of pharmaceutical training (comparing British with German), and indicated a few lines along which chemists and druggists might carry business. A short discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. EVANS, who has recently returned from South Africa, related some of his experiences as a compounder.

### Forfarshire Chemists' Association.

#### A CONFERENCE ON PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION

was held in Mather's Hotel, Dundee, on Wednesday, March 19, when Mr. J. F. TOCHER, of Peterhead, addressed the members on similar lines to those outlined in our report of the Edinburgh Conference (see *C. & D.*, March 1, page 335). He, however, took the opportunity of replying to some objections which have been urged against his

scheme of University education and a degree for pharmacists. He said, for example, that it is a mistake to suppose that a University training is desired on behalf of Scottish students alone, or that any special advantage is being aimed at for Scotchmen. Circumstances have arisen which render the matter urgent in Scotland, but English Universities and Colleges should also be invited to consider the matter. He dealt with the integral parts of the Victoria University, saying it should not be a difficult matter to satisfy pharmaceutical aspirations in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Bradford. So also with other Universities or affiliated colleges, and, he added, the various University authorities should recognise each other's certificates, and the way would be paved for the Society to require from each Minor candidate evidence of having attended definite courses of instruction at recognised institutions prior to entering for the examination. The period of study need not be longer than the average period required by candidates at the present time. An academical year, or about nine months, would be sufficient. In the course of his remarks Mr. Tocher referred to the French and German requirements for pharmaceutical education and examination:—

#### FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL QUALIFICATION.

The following is an outline of the course to be taken in order to become a pharmacist in France. Until recently one could enter for two qualifications—namely, pharmacists of the first and second class respectively. Now, however, only a University qualification equal in standard to that of a pharmacist of the first class is granted. As a condition of entry into apprenticeship or pupillage one must possess the diploma of bachelor of letters or of science, acquired by taking a complete course of the classical school. The entrant, on presenting his diploma of bachelor, is entitled to registration as an apprentice and must serve three years, not necessarily in the same pharmacy. He must register annually, and also when he changes his pharmacy. After three years' apprenticeship or pupillage, he must pass his first pharmaceutical examination, which is held at any one of the twenty-three pharmacy colleges of France and Algeria, and is conducted by a professor and two pharmacists. The examination is oral and practical, and is as follows: (1) Preparation of a Codex galenical or chemical compound; (2) dispensing; (3) plant recognition; and (4) oral pharmacy. The student now enters a three years' curriculum. At the end of the first and second years and during the third year he is examined on the many subjects constituting his course, and at the end of his three-years' curriculum he stands for the Final examination. This, like the German one, is a very searching test, and is divided into three parts. The first is a written examination in chemistry and physics and their application to pharmacy, and an oral one in those subjects and toxicology. The second is a written examination in the natural sciences and their application to pharmacy, and an oral test in botany, zoology, and mineralogy. The third, and final, is subdivided into two parts, as follows: (1) Pharmacy and pharmaceutical assaying, recognition of simple and compound medicaments, oral materia medica and pharmacy in various branches; (2) a four days' practical examination, during which period eight galenical or chemical compounds have to be prepared.

#### GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL QUALIFICATION.

The following are the particulars respecting the German qualifications: In Germany no special examination is imposed on an apprentice prior to entering his apprenticeship, but a school certificate somewhat similar in its standard to the Higher Leaving Certificate of the Scotch Education Department is required. Anyone having been in a gymnasium or real gymnasium (which includes the study of Latin) and has passed in such a school, the standard entitling the examinee to a certain degree of exemption in military service—one, instead of two or three years' service—receives a certificate to that effect. This certificate is the educational requirement for apprenticeship in a German apotheker. The elementary education of an Apotheker therefore includes a knowledge of German, Latin, French, mathematics, history, geography, and natural science, such as natural history, botany, physics, and chemistry, and (in a gymnasium) also Greek. The duration of the apprenticeship is three years, after which the apprentice is called upon to pass the examination to qualify as an assistant. The assistant has to serve three years in that capacity, after which he must pass through an eighteen months' course of study at one of the Universities or at the special Technical Schools at Karlsruhe and Stuttgart. These regulations are "Imperial," and therefore the same in all German States. The qualification is the same and recognised all over the Empire. The student can now present himself for examination to qualify as an apotheker. The examination is divided into five parts, and may take as long as five weeks. The first is a written examination in organic and inorganic chemistry and botany. The second



is a practical examination on the preparation of galenicals and pharmaceutical chemicals. The third is an examination in qualitative and quantitative analysis and toxicology. The fourth is an oral examination in botany, including the recognition of medicinal and other plants, materia medica, and pharmacy. The fifth and final is also an oral examination on all subjects, only four candidates being admitted at a time. The Board of Examiners consists of a professor of chemistry, a professor of physics, a professor of botany, and two apotheker or a professor of pharmacy.

#### THE B.S.C. STANDARD.

Comparing these compulsory conditions with the proposed regulations for the voluntary degree sought to be instituted, we find that the British student would pass the Preliminary examination in science, which is slightly higher than the medical Preliminary, but not even equivalent to the conditions imposed on the French and German entrants to pharmacy. He would pass through a three-years' curriculum and be a registered chemist. He would pass a First science examination at the end of the first year, the subjects being botany, chemistry, physics, and zoology, and a Final examination in botany, chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy at the end of the third academical year. The standard in these subjects, although high, would not be so high as the continental one, neither would it include all the subjects. Mr. Tocher then referred to the need there is for the best possible qualification on the part of those who compound physicians' prescriptions and manufacture galenicals, and emphasised the fact that the object in establishing a University pharmaceutical department is to provide to the full facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of pharmacy in all its departments. He also dealt with the dearth of apprentices, remarking that the public know as well as chemists do that there are too many chemists for all the demands, and in one sense chemists ought to be thankful that they are not inundated with apprentices.

At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. JAS. RUSSELL, in proposing the vote of thanks to Mr. Tocher, complimented him on his able and lucid statement, and he for one would rejoice if Mr. Tocher's anticipations of better times and more dignified status for the drug-trade were speedily realised. Mr. J. M. HARDIE seconded.

A general conversation which followed showed that Mr. Tocher had evoked a moderate amount of enthusiasm amongst his hearers, and the PRESIDENT (Mr. Kermath) thereafter thanked Mr. Tocher. Some local and general affairs were then discussed, and this concluded the business.

#### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING of the above Association was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on March 13, the President (Mr. J. W. Peck) being in the chair. In the absence of Dr. F. C. Shrubbsall through ill-health, Mr. S. C. G. TWEEDY read a short and interesting paper on

#### SALT.

The author introduced his subject with the statement that he was indebted to Mr. Thomas Ward, of Northwich, an expert on salt, for most of his facts. In England by far the largest rock-salt beds are found at Northwich, Winsford, and Lawton, in Cheshire. At Lawton the bed is 290 feet above, and at Winsford 90 feet below, the sea-level. The greatest quantity of salt is obtained from the Northwich district. In 1893 the total output of the United Kingdom was 1,924,029 tons, of which Cheshire contributed 1,213,362 tons. The process of manufacture consists in sinking a shaft into the salt-bed, pumping the brine up, and conveying it through iron pipes to the "wich" or salt-houses. It is then put into huge iron pans, which are placed over furnaces. As the water evaporates the salt is deposited, and men draw it up the sloping sides of the pans with long rakes, after which it is dug out and placed on hurdles to drain, or into moulds, drained, and taken to the "hot-house," which has a temperature of about 140° F. It may then undergo the "milling" process or be sent out as it is. Salt crystallises in true cubes or pyramids of cubes, with lines of cleavage. The mother-liquor (the salt-pan is never allowed to boil dry) contains most of the magnesium chloride, and the calcium sulphate is precipitated and forms a scale at the bottom of the pan. In this way the two common impurities found in brine are eliminated.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* W. J. TRYTHALL, Truro, Chemical-merchant.—This debtor, in the course of his public examination at the Truro Bankruptcy Court on March 15, stated that he commenced business in 1877 with a cash capital of 500*l.* and stock worth about 300*l.* The statement of affairs showed assets 1,681*l.*, and a deficiency of 2,317*l.* The examination was adjourned in order that debtor might be able to file a cash and goods account for the last three years.

*Re* GEORGE WRIGHT, late of Bay Street, Dalston, and Haggerston Road, Haggerston, Drysalter and Sauce-manufacturer.—This debtor attended on March 18 at the London Bankruptcy Court, and was allowed to pass his public examination upon accounts showing a deficiency of 374*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that he started in 1884 at 12 Castle Street, Kingsland, with another person as drysalters, under the style of Grundy & Wright. In 1894 they opened a wholesale warehouse at Holly Street, Dalston, removing three years later to Bay Street, and in 1898 they opened a sauce-manufactory at Haggerston Road. They traded at those places until December, 1900, when they executed a deed of assignment, under which 7*s.* 4*d.* in the pound was paid on liabilities amounting to 3,766*l.* In January, 1901, witness commenced business by himself at 1A Bentley Road, Kingsland, and traded thereat until last October, when, owing to pressure of the landlord of the Bay Street premises, he executed a second deed of assignment.

*Re* ARTHUR CLAUDE HOWARD NEWTON-MASON, trading as a Chemist at High Street, West Bromwich.—The public examination of this debtor was held at West Bromwich County Court on March 14. The statement of affairs showed total liabilities 473*l.* 16*s.*, and assets 300*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Bankrupt stated that he was not a qualified chemist, and was until June, 1898, an assistant to his father. In that month the stock and fixtures were transferred to the bankrupt in consideration of the payment of 1*l.* per week to his father during his life. The estimated value of the stock and fixtures was 500*l.* as a going concern. He attributed his failure to falling-off in trade and severe competition. He admitted that, although he was not qualified, and had not a qualified assistant in the shop, he deliberately and continuously sold scheduled poisons, adding that he was placed in a rather awkward position. He knew it was contrary to the law, and that he was running the risk of a heavy penalty. Mr. Woollett, who represented the Official Receiver, suggested that it was a good thing for the people of West Bromwich that the shop had been closed. The examination was closed.

#### *Re* CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Baltimore.

The affairs of this company are still in the Baltimore Courts. The last report states that the auditor has filed his accounts, showing 664 claims, aggregating \$355,955.09, or, with interest, \$408,347, had been allowed, and that a dividend of 55 per cent. has been declared, amounting to \$224,535.85. The difference between the two sums had been set aside to cover receivership charges, among which were commissions to trustees, \$29,829.19; court costs, including auditor's fee of \$936, \$1,392.50; trustees' expenses, \$130,629.55; expenses of the London branch, \$47,865.52; fee to Francis T. Homer for professional services by order of the court, \$25,000; fee to Colonel Charles Marshall, for professional services by order of the court, \$12,500. The building in Baltimore sold for \$59,200, and the business trade-marks and patent rights were sold to Mr. W. E. Geddes for \$194,847.92. Some of the creditors regard the expenses as too high, and have appealed.

## Gazette.

#### Partnerships Dissolved.

**Doumin, P., Jeancard, P., and Gazan, J.,** under the style of Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin, 13 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., and Cannes, France, essential-oil distillers.

**Plowright, C. D., and Henderson, J. H.,** under the style of Plowright & Henderson, King's Lynn, Norfolk, medical practitioners.

#### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

##### ADJUDICATIONS.

**Hasselby, Edward Howdall,** St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, lately a chemist and a cycle and perambulator maker and dealer, now of no occupation.

**O'Donnell, James Joseph,** Hindley, Lancashire, surgeon.



## Legal Reports.

### High Court Cases.

ALLISON v. FOSTER.

IN the Chancery Division on Monday, March 17, Mr. Justice Buckley heard the case of Allison v. Foster. It was an action brought by Mr. William Alfred Allison, a director of Allison, Johnson & Foster (Limited), wholesale drysalters and druggists, Hull, against Mr. Haslewood J. Foster, another director, to obtain specific performance of an agreement to purchase certain shares in the company, which is now in liquidation. Mr. H. Terrell, K.C., and Mr. A. H. Jessel (instructed by Messrs. McDiarmid & Hill, of 5 Newmans Court, Cornhill, E.C., agents for Mr. Richard Davis, Hull) appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. J. M. Astbury, K.C., and Mr. D. Stewart-Smith (instructed by Messrs. Rollit & Sons, of Mincing Lane, E.C., agents for Messrs. Shackles & Dunkerly, of Hull) represented the defendant.

It appeared by the statement of claim that E. & H. Allison (Limited) was incorporated under the Companies Acts in September, 1893, with a nominal capital of 10,000<sup>l</sup>, divided into 1,000 shares of 10<sup>l</sup>; and in July, 1898, the name of the company was changed to Allison, Johnson & Foster (Limited). The plaintiff and one Mr. F. E. Johnson were directors prior to the change of name. On the change, defendant joined the board, and he and the plaintiff and Johnson were directors at all times material to the action. At the beginning of 1901 the bankers of the company required the overdraft of the company to be reduced, or guaranteed to the extent of 2,400<sup>l</sup>. over and above the sum of 2,000<sup>l</sup> for which the company was alone to remain liable. Defendant agreed to give that guarantee on condition that the plaintiff would transfer to him 240 shares in the company which belonged to him, and would enter into a covenant with the defendant that in the event of the latter being called upon to make a payment to the bankers in respect of such guarantee, plaintiff would repay to him one equal moiety of such sum, with interest at 5 per cent. In pursuance of this agreement the defendant entered into the guarantee with the bank; the plaintiff on January 9, 1901, transferred to the defendant 240 shares in the company, and plaintiff by an indenture dated January 9, 1901, made between him and the defendant entered into that covenant; and it was provided that in the event of the said guarantee being in any way vacated or discharged to the extent of one-half, the shares should forthwith be re-transferred to the plaintiff. In October, 1901, plaintiff and Johnson entered into negotiations for the sale of all their interest in the company to defendant, and by letter dated October 23, 1901, Messrs. Shackles & Dunkerly, defendant's solicitors, made a definite offer to Mr. Davis, plaintiff's and Johnson's solicitor, to purchase all their shares in the company. On October 28, 1901, Messrs. Shackles & Dunkerly wrote to Mr. Davis explaining and modifying the offer, and the modified offer was accepted by Mr. Davis in a letter to Messrs. Shackles on November 6, 1901. The terms of the contract thus entered into between the plaintiff and Johnson and the defendant were that defendant should purchase from the plaintiff and Johnson all the shares owned by them at 2<sup>l</sup>. 10s. per share; that the plaintiff and Johnson should be at liberty to carry on a similar business in Hull or neighbourhood, and that plaintiff should be released from any personal obligation he might be under to the defendant in respect of the bank guarantee. At the time of such agreement plaintiff owned 291 shares and Johnson fifty-one. Plaintiff and Johnson made repeated requests to defendant to carry out the agreement; but he neglected to do so. And while so neglecting, plaintiff became entitled to transfer to defendant all the shares of Johnson; and on January 11, 1902, plaintiff's solicitor wrote to defendant's solicitors giving them notice that plaintiff was in a position to complete the contract in its entirety, but defendant refused to complete. By an indenture of January 13, 1902, made between Johnson and the plaintiff, Johnson assigned to plaintiff all his interest in the agreement with the defendant, together with full power to the plaintiff on Johnson's behalf to execute such assurances as were necessary for carrying the agreement into effect. Plaintiff sub-

sequently tendered to the defendant's solicitors the share-certificate and transfers of the shares standing in his and Johnson's names, but the defendant refused to accept them or complete the contract. The defence was, shortly, one of denial of the allegations contained in the statement of claim. The business of the company was not a good one, and for years it had been losing money regularly. There was an overdraft at the bank of 4,394<sup>l</sup>, for which the bank recovered judgment. Finally the shareholders resolved to wind up, and appointed a liquidator.

There was no evidence called for the plaintiff, and after hearing Mr. Shackles and Mr. Foster (the defendant),

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for specific performance, with costs. He characterised the defence as an attempt to get out of what was certainly a binding contract.

### "RED DRENCH" TRADE-MARK.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Byrne, on March 14, Mr. J. B. Sebastian, on behalf of Messrs. Day, Son & Hewitt, 22 Dorset Street, W., moved for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Owen & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and their servants and agents from using the plaintiffs' trade-mark, No. 6,347, "Red Drench," in connection with a medicine for horses, cattle, sheep, &c. It appeared from Mr. Sebastian's statement that defendants had been selling a preparation which they called "Newmarket Red Drench," and it was in respect to this that action was taken. Mr. S. O. Buckmaster, who appeared for defendants, agreed that the motion should be treated as the trial of the action. His Lordship accordingly made an order granting a perpetual injunction in terms of the motion, the defendant to pay costs.

### County Court Cases.

#### THE DISPENSING-DOCTOR'S METHOD.

AT Plymouth County Court on March 12, before Judge Lush Wilson, William Annesley, medical practitioner, sued H. C. Lambart, also a medical practitioner, for 5<sup>l</sup>. balance of fees due for acting as *locum tenens* in April, May, and June, 1900, during which time plaintiff took charge of defendant's surgery in Whimple Street, at 2<sup>l</sup>. 2s. a week. During the hearing of the case letters were read which had passed between the parties. In one, defendant wrote to plaintiff:—

I am sorry you have had such a bad week. But Easter or holiday-time is invariably bad at Plymouth. People are so fond of spending their money on amusements. The surgery, to pay expenses, must make at least 4<sup>l</sup>. a week, so charge them more, and put in second bottles, and plasters, ointments, and lotions whenever you get the least chance.

In another letter defendant wrote:—

I thought I would give you another hint *re* the practice. When visiting at 170 Union Street to-day I saw you give a big 6-oz. bottle to a child 5 years old, and the dose marked on it was one teaspoonful three times a day. Now, you will see at once that we should never make a fortune at that rate. There would be forty-eight teaspoonful-doses in that bottle, and, taking three every day, and the bottle costing 1s., these would last for sixteen days. Kindly remedy this. Give to a child of that age a 1½-oz. bottle, charge 1s., and order a teaspoonful every two or three hours, so that they may come back the next day or the day after. The 6-oz. bottles are for adults, and order one tablespoonful dose at least four times daily. You see what I mean.

Plaintiff stated that when he left in the middle of the month he did so at defendant's request.

For the defence it was submitted that plaintiff did not discharge his duties satisfactorily, and that he left the surgery before his time was up, and failed to visit patients.

Judgment was given for plaintiff for 2<sup>l</sup>. 18s. 11<sup>d</sup>. and costs.

#### LOCAL ADVERTISING.

AT the Manchester County Court on Tuesday, March 11 before Judge Parry, Decimus Loly, trading as the Review Publishing Company, 12 Piccadilly, Manchester, sued Walter Brindle, a Darwen bootmaker, for 2<sup>l</sup>. 5s., the agreed price, for fifty copies of the Darwen number of the Review in which the defendant had an advertisement. It was urged on behalf of the defendant that the Review was not of equal value to the samples submitted when the order was given, that there had been a verbal guarantee that 3,000 copies should be published, that less than 1,000 had been subscribed,



and that a condition printed lengthways in the margin of the order that the publisher would not be responsible for any representations about circulation, &c., unless endorsed on the order-form, not having been brought to the notice of the defendant, and not being referred to in the order-form, should not be deemed to be part of the contract. The defendant confirmed this in his evidence, and there were present in Court half-a-dozen other tradesmen—one a chemist—prepared to give evidence to the same effect. The Judge held that such evidence was irrelevant, and gave judgment for the plaintiff, remarking that this was one of the common cases where a tradesman gave an order for an advertisement and then, not getting what he expected, tried to escape payment.

#### MONEY AND MEDICINE.

MR WILLIAM LONDESBOROUGH TOWERS, chemist and druggist, Chatham, on March 19, sued Mr. Francis J. V. Arbuckle, lately a lieutenant of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, in the Rochester County Court, for 16*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* on account of medicine supplied and money lent. The solicitor for the plaintiff stated that the money was lent to defendant upon a promissory note. The defendant was then an officer in the Royal Marines at Chatham. A certain part of the claim was for interest. The note of hand was for 15*l.* Defendant did not appear, but wrote from Devonport and admitted part of the sum claimed.

Judge Sir William Lucien Selfe ordered defendant to pay 16*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in fourteen days, with the costs of plaintiff's solicitor added.

#### Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

##### SALTPETRE.

At Aston Police Court on February 12, Adeliza Murby was summoned for having sold saltpetre adulterated with 80 per cent. of sodium nitrate. Mr. Philip Baker, for the defence, urged that although the defendant herself had not a written warranty within the meaning of the Act, the firm from whom she bought it had a warranty. The Bench ruled that this was not a warranty to exonerate the defendant. The person from whom defendant purchased the saltpetre was called and gave evidence that he believed the substance sold to be saltpetre, and that he had forwarded a sample to be analysed. The Magistrates expressed the opinion that the defendant had acted with honest intentions, but as there had been a technical offence they felt bound to impose a fine of 20*s.* and costs.

##### "ONE COW'S MILK."

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court on March 13, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr. Justice Darling, and Mr. Justice Channell decided an appeal (*Morgan v. Auger*) in which a milkman appealed against a conviction, under Section 9 of the 1875 Act, by the Clerkenwell Magistrate for selling milk deficient in 17 per cent. of cream. The appellant proved that he had eleven cows, three of which were kept apart for nursery-milk. The produce of the rest was sold mixed but perfectly natural, and the Magistrate was of opinion that the appellant by separating the milk into two portions abstracted from the milk so as injuriously to affect its quality. This view the Court now upset. The Lord Chief Justice said as the case was stated the Court had no alternative but to quash the conviction. There must have been some misunderstanding, as the Magistrate never could have intended to say that keeping the milk of three cows separate was abstracting some milk from the whole. The appellant was entitled to keep the milk of each cow separate if he thought fit to do so.

##### CREAM OF TARTAR.

At Haddington Sheriff Court on Monday, March 17, Mr. Alexander Harkes, grocer, Cockenzie, was fined 10*s.* or two days' imprisonment, for selling cream of tartar containing 7 per cent. of "added impurity." The public analyst stated that cream of tartar should not contain more than 2½ per cent. of impurity. The defendant stated that what he sold is the article commonly sold throughout the country. The Sheriff would not, however, accept that plea.

## New Companies & Company News.

W. DOVE & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a mineral and aerated water manufacturer carried on by W. S. Dove, at 277 High Street, Rochester. First directors W. S. Dove (permanent), W. J. V. Dove, and A. West.

ARMITAGE, BARNARD & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of oil boilers and refiners, paint, colour and varnish manufacturers, &c. First directors G. Chadwick, W. S. Mellon, and G. L. Tucker. Registered office, 183 Great Portland Street, W.

RAPID BOTTLE-DRYING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the interest of C. Garrett, W. Evans and W. H. Halden in Patent No. 4,945, dated February 24, 1897, for improvements in apparatus for rinsing and drying bottles, &c. First directors W. Evans, C. Garrett and W. H. Halden.

PLAISSETTY MANTLE SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from J. de L. Cohen and W. K. L. Dickson an option granted to them by A. M. Plaissetty and E. Sepulchre for the purchase of an invention and a provisional protection (No. 20,747 of 1901) for improvements in the manufacture of incandescent filaments and mantles.

BONE PHOSPHATE AND CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (3,000 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of, dealers in, and contractors for bone and other phosphates and superphosphates, nitrates, &c. The first directors are H. Aynsley, S. Mear, B. Moore, and C. F. Goodfellow. Registered office, Crown Buildings, Stafford Street, Loughton, Staffs.

AIR-TIGHT SEALING DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with E. B. Koopman, to manufacture and deal in mineral waters, wines, cordials, liqueurs, liquors, foods, and provisions, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in bottles, jars, cases, receptacles, stoppers, caps and covers, &c. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Registered office, 49 Pall Mall, S.W.

J. W. VERNON & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 11,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers and weavers of surgical dressings, sanitary towels, medicated and antiseptic goods, bleachers, dyers, manufacturers of ring travellers, ring flyers, sundry parts and change pieces accessory for cotton, woollen and silk spinning and weaving machinery, now carried on at Penwortham Mill, Walton-le-Dale, Lancs, by J. W. Vernon, as "J. W. Vernon & Co.," and to carry on the same and any kindred business. The first subscribers are: J. W. Vernon, Sunny Bank, Walton-le-Dale, near Preston; W. Bentley, 47 Oldham Road, Royton, ironmonger; R. J. Bentley, Sunny Bank, Walton-le-Dale, near Preston, cashier; T. K. Bentley, 192 Middleton Road, Royton, ironmonger; G. Hurst, Prospect House, Ashton-on-Ribble, Preston, cotton-mill manager; J. J. Rawsthorn, 65 Garden Walk, Ashton-on-Ribble, Preston, solicitor; and J. Dewhurst, Cadley Terrace, Cadley, near Preston, cotton-spinner. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than four nor more than six; the first are J. W. Vernon, W. Bentley, T. K. Bentley, G. Hurst, J. Dewhurst, and F. J. Orrell. Qualification 250*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Penwortham Mill, near Preston.

CENTRAL LONDON DRUG-STORES (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,000 preference and 1,000 deferred). Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 55 Commercial Road, E., as "The Central Drug stores," to adopt an agreement with M. M. Bernstein, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in photographic, scientific, and other apparatus, preparations and materials, &c. The first subscribers are: D. Wildee, 168 Stroud Green Road, N., clerk; J. H. Reed, The Oaks, Pattison Road, Child's Hill, N.W., solicitor; D. Sidi, 69 Mark Lane, E.C., merchant; A. T. Madger, 4 Hauberk Road, Battersea Rise, S.W., clerk; N. Bernstein, 22 Golden Lane, E.C., manufacturer; F. Bernstein, 22 Golden Lane, E.C., manufacturer; and E. M. Saunders, M.D., King's College Hospital, W.C. No initial public issue. M. M. Bernstein is permanent sole director. Qualification 25 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

OWANA SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).—It was resolved on February 7, and confirmed on February 23, that, having regard to the agreement for sale of its undertaking, this company be wound up.



**ESSENTIAL-OIL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS (LIMITED)**—A meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at Mr. R. Raphael's, 59 Moorgate Street, E.C., on March 24, at 4 P.M., for an account of the winding-up.

**BRANDRAM BROTHERS & Co.**—The report for 1901, to be presented to the meeting on April 2, states that the accounts show for the year, after charging directors' fees, but including the balance of 313*l.* carried over from last year, a loss of 2,918*l.*, in addition to a sum of 1,000*l.* written off stocks. Dividends on the preference shares have been overpaid to the amount of 2,650*l.* As the losses incurred have been due almost entirely to extreme market fluctuations, the directors anticipate a much more satisfactory result for the current year's working.

**MAYPOLE COMPANY (1899) (LIMITED)**—The report for the twelve months ended December 31, 1901, shows that the gross profits on trading amounted to 9,741*l.* After deducting all charges, there remains a net profit of 2,138*l.*, which the directors regard as highly satisfactory. About 200*l.* has been written off for depreciation of leases, &c., whilst a further sum of 27*l.* is appropriated to cost of alterations and additions. There remains, after payment of fees and income-tax, 1,586*l.*, which the directors propose to carry forward. The meeting of the shareholders held at the Holborn Hotel on Wednesday passed off quietly, the most interesting point raised being that during a large part of the past year only black dyes were in demand. This year is to be a gay one, said Mr. A. C. Burnley, and the shareholders smiled. Mr. Burnley was re-elected a director.

**UNITED ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED)**—The report of the directors for 1901 states that the net profit is 230,346*l.*, and adding the amount brought forward (60,167*l.*), less claims and law-costs in connection with the explosion at St. Helens, May, 1899 (15,764*l.*), there is a total of 274,749*l.* This the directors propose shall be apportioned as follows: Interim dividend on preference shares at 7*s.* per share for six months to June 30, 93,527*l.*; final dividend on preference shares at 7*s.* per share for six months to December 31, 93,115*l.*; transfer to "depreciation portion of reserve fund," 50,000*l.*; leaving an amount to be carried forward of 38,105*l.* The directors consider that the year's profit of 230,346*l.*, which exceeds that of 1900 by upwards of 18,000*l.*, is satisfactory in view of the high prices which have prevailed for fuel. No dividend is declared on the ordinary shares. The directors report that the cyanide-plant was completely destroyed by fire in June last. The loss has been recovered from the insurance companies. The plant has been rebuilt, and the manufacture is now proceeding as usual. During the year carbide of calcium has been added to the products manufactured by the company.

**SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY (LIMITED)**—The annual meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, March 18, at the company's offices, Lower Priory, Birmingham. Mr. Thomas Barclay presided, and in moving the adoption of the report (see *C. & D.* of March 15) stated that the volume of business done during the year showed a steady increase. The directors had recently purchased some leasehold premises in Dalton Street, which as an investment will return about 6 per cent. on the outlay until they are required for business-purposes. It will be necessary very shortly, Mr. Barclay continued, to issue a further number of 5 per cent. preference shares. In allotting these, preference will be given to customers and present shareholders. He also mentioned that the directors hold all the ordinary shares of the company, and they have recently subscribed for an additional 9,000 shares, thus making the number 72,000. The company now has about 450 employes, including fourteen travellers, at home and abroad. Referring to the company's cod-liver-oil factory in the Lofotens, he said the season so far has been very difficult, but from a telegram received that day there is a slight improvement, and the ultimate yield of oil for the year will be satisfactory. In connection with the smallpox epidemic, he mentioned that during the past eight or nine days the company had supplied some 30,000 half-tubes of lymph. In conclusion Mr. Barclay made a sympathetic reference to the death of Mrs. Thomas Southall, widow of the founder of the business. Mr. Alfred Southall, seconded, and the report was approved. Mr. Thomas Barclay, jun., was re-elected a director.



**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

**Sir Herbert Maxwell not Mr. Dobbs's Ally.**

**SIR,**—My attention has been called to an article under the heading of "Editorial Comments" in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* for this day, in which the unwarrantable assertion is made that "the Chairman of the Poisons Committee is an ally of Mr. Dobbs."

I must request that you absolutely withdraw this statement, which, I imagine, you will be the more ready to do when I inform you that I have never seen Mr. Dobbs nor held any communication with him whatever. At the beginning of the inquiry of which I have had the charge, he wrote offering to give evidence. I directed the Secretary to make due inquiries into his position and the nature of the Association which he claimed to represent. Having ascertained that his representation was perfectly genuine, the Committee decided to summon him, but as I was absent in Scotland on the day he appeared, I did not hear his evidence, nor has the proof thereof yet come to me from the printers.

As to the petition which I presented to Parliament from a large number of horticulturists and others, that was handed to me across the table by another witness—a horticulturist—and, as I was about to go to the House of Commons, I undertook to present it. But I should have supposed that it was generally understood that in no case is a member of Parliament committed in the slightest degree by presenting a petition, nor can he be held thereby to be supporting the prayer thereof. I never heard of the Bill in favour of which this petition was made, but that I considered to be no affair of mine.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HERBERT MAXWELL.

49 Lennox Gardens, S.W., March 15.

#### Chemists and the Poisons Committee.

**SIR,**—Many of your readers, no doubt, like myself, were greatly interested in your Editorial note and report of the proceedings of the Committee on Poisons. As a member of the committee of the London Chemists' Association, I may say that this particular inquiry has come under our notice, and should we succeed in inducing the majority of London chemists to join this Association, it is our intention, after consulting with our members, to do our utmost (as, no doubt, the provincial Associations will also) to make the voice and opinion of chemists heard when the Poisons Committee issue their report. It is our opinion that, with a respectable majority of London chemists at our back, we may be in a position to influence at least the London M.P.'s in our favour, by getting each member of the London Association to put the facts clearly before his individual M.P., which would be received as not only a constituent's opinion but the voice of the whole trade. If the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should act in the matter, it would strengthen their hands, should they deign to accept the backing of so young an association, though I hope our youth will be in a position to command respect by our numbers. The London Chemists' Association is essentially constituted to study and protect trade-interests, leaving scientific and social affairs for the chemists of London to be catered for by the Society, as at present. When the various local committees of the Association are formed, as that which is now being formed in the South London district, we hope, with the local knowledge at our disposal, to fulfil one of our purposes, by helping the Pharmaceutical Council, by bringing before them definite facts, to more efficiently



look after our interests, which, it is generally considered, they do not do at present.

Yours faithfully,

P. H. BURTON.

397 Cambridge Road, London, N.E., March 17.

#### A Hint to Wholesale Houses.

SIR,—Considerable trouble and inconvenience must be caused to many retailers through the dilatory and unsystematic manner in which monthly statements of accounts are rendered by the wholesale firms with whom they transact business. It ought to be possible for every retail buyer, without troublesome reference and account-keeping on his own part, to know what payments he will be required to meet during the current month, not later than the 4th or 5th inst., so that he may be able to make his arrangements for payment, as well as to afford him the opportunity of easily complying with the terms for discount usually set forth upon each statement. According to the present practice of our wholesale firms it is quite impossible, early in the month, to arrive at the correct total of what may be owing, because statements keep dropping in at all times till well over the middle of the month, so that, in my experience, in no time during the month is it practicable to draw the line with the certain assurance that no more demands will be forthcoming. Surely there can be no other trade in which such general laxity prevails! With a single exception, no firm with whom I do business sends me in a statement of account on the first of the month, but the fact that one firm can do so with unbroken regularity proves the practicability to others. As it is now, many accounts arrive only a day or two before the date stipulated for discount—much too late, in fact, to examine and pass in time to conform with the discount regulations; and although I believe that wholesale firms rarely refuse discount, provided payments are made before the end of the month, it would be better if some attempt were made by all firms to render their monthly statements with business-like promptitude and regularity, and certainly not later than the first week in each month.

I am faithfully yours,  
AN ORDINARY RETAILER. (179/31.)

#### Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

SIR,—It is gratifying to find that there has been a striving amongst pharmacists for the last few months in reference to the determination of a desirable standard for compound tincture of benzoin as made by the official process. The communication of Messrs. John Barclay and Mann made to the Midland Pharmaceutical Association at the meeting of March 6, held at the Birmingham University, covered almost the whole area of research. The statements furnished ample opportunity for discussion. (See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, page 432, March 15, 1902.) The outcome of the communications that have been made to the trade-journals during the last few months unmistakably is:—

1. That the tincture as met with in trade contains a variable amount of extractive.
2. That a tincture, notwithstanding the official process has been followed, will yield variable amounts of extractive on account of the absence of uniformity in the drugs employed.
3. That it is necessary to take special precautions concerning some (at least) of the ingredients in the official formula so that a tincture not below a certain standard may be produced.

My observation, gained during an experience of upwards of thirty years on the London drug-market, warrants me in saying that tolu balsam of very variable quality is met with, and while some tolu balsam contains a very high percentage of cinnamic and benzoic acids and their esters there is much tolu of an inferior character containing very low percentages.

This, I am aware, is not a new experience, for attention has been called to the variability of tolu in the various journals of pharmacy (*Year-book of Pharmacy*, 1895, page 393, and 1897, page 185), and that which existed some years since, I regret to say, is not absent to-day. Another point which seems to have been taken cognisance of in the discussion that followed the reading of the paper before the Midland Pharmaceutical Association referred to is the odour of methylated spirit left in storax after it has been strained. One would have fancied that every pharmacist knew that the straining of storax by the aid of methylated spirit, and

especially mineralised methylated spirit, is absolutely inadmissible for the official compound tincture of benzoin. The test that is used for the detection of minute quantities of methylated spirit (Riche and Bardy's test) would, in my opinion, be sufficiently delicate to detect methyl alcohol in prepared storax, no matter how carefully the storax has been prepared and how effectually the last traces of the spirit have been chased away either in the evaporating-dish or by steam-heat. Storax can be obtained in the wholesale drug-trade purified in accordance with the pharmacopoeial requirements by the aid of pure ethylic alcohol, and this is the form of storax that the Pharmacopoeia in its monograph contemplates shall be used. I cannot leave this particular subject without repeating what I recommended when giving evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons which was considering the Sale of Food and Drugs Act: that it would have been very much better if a joint committee of medical men, public analysts, pharmacists, and others specially qualified had been appointed by the Government to settle all knotty points of standards in connection with drugs, instead of leaving matters as they now are in an absolutely chaotic condition. It is to be regretted that the Pharmaceutical Society lost an opportunity that may never occur again in not pressing the desirability of this reference committee home more forcibly than was done at the time of the passing of the last Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Yours faithfully,  
Southwark, London, S.E., March 19. CHAS. UMNEY.

#### A Veteran's Notes.

SIR,—Several items in the last issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST particularly interested me. I was pleased especially to note that a correspondent has brought your readers into touch with one of the oldest and best scientists of the day, Mr. Leo Grindon, who, though now 84 years of age, is in full vigour. It is very gratifying to know that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has been the medium of rescuing from obscurity Mr. Grindon's valuable information in respect to "deadly Hebenon" and that a subscriber in so remote a quarter as New Zealand has brought it to light. I know Mr. Grindon well. The process for making extract of gentian suggested by Mr. Lenton, page 422, is not altogether novel. I prepared the extract by maceration and percolation many years ago.

"The Last Straw," on page 426, is inimitable.

Yours very truly,  
Deal, March 17. R. GOODWIN MUMBRAY.

#### Dewsbury and Federation.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations to refer to a report of the annual meeting of the Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association appearing in your last issue. That the Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association has a perfect right, if so disposed, to sever its connection with the Federation no one, I take it, will be disposed to question. I must take exception, however, to the manner in which that Association has effected its severance. The text of Mr. Broadhead's resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting, reads to me as if the Federation was being made a scapegoat for those affiliated Yorkshire Associations which refused to join in with Dewsbury in forming a Yorkshire Federation. It is rather hard that because several Associations are members of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, and refuse to participate in a local scheme of decentralisation, the Federation should be dubbed "so-called," and be denounced as "a bar to progressive organisations." Mr. Broadhead in his resolution stultifies his own arguments in favour of a local federation. He pooh-poohs Mr. Waddington's opinions, and emphasises the fact that the larger and more comprehensive the combination the greater the capacity for useful work which will be obtained. This advantage, to most sensible men, would appear to be a special reason why Dewsbury should continue to accord its support to a "National" Federation. I may be permitted to quote a paragraph from the annual report adopted at the Federation meeting in Dublin last July:—

In conclusion your committee would wish to emphasise the fact that the "Federation" is not an association, but simply an organised medium through whose agency current topics of interest

may be submitted simultaneously to local associations throughout the country for their discussion and decision upon, such associations being individually responsible for the usefulness or otherwise of work done in the name of the "Federation."

This report was endorsed by delegates representative of the various affiliated local Associations, and the meeting, which was only advertised, was open to Dewsbury representatives, had they cared to be present. Mr. Broadhead says he only hears of this "phantom" and "ghostly" organisation twice a year—not the least of which occasions, according to him, being when the annual subscription is applied for. If this is correct, then Mr. Broadhead does not read his trade journals, nor does the Hon. Secretary of the Dewsbury and District Association perform the duties of his office. I decline to admit the latter. I pass with contempt the insinuation made as to the disposal of subscriptions paid to me on account of the Federation. The balance-sheet is in print, and can be consulted. I have in public, again and again, emphasised the importance of the paragraph from the annual report quoted above, and in conclusion beg to insist that Mr. Broadhead and Dewsbury are individually and collectively responsible for the shortcomings of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations which they allege.

Yours very truly,

GEO. F. MERSON, Hon. Secretary,  
Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations

[Is it not possible to look upon the Dewsbury resolution as a delightful piece of sarcasm?—EDITOR.]

#### "Brompton Hospital Lozenges."

SIR,—The attention of the Committee of Management having been called to the correspondence on page 408 of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, I am directed to send the copy of a minute passed by them on March 6:—

That Messrs. Richardson be informed that they are the only recognised manufacturers of cough-lozenges supplied to the hospital, and are at liberty to represent themselves as such, any restrictions hitherto placed upon them as to the sale of these lozenges being withdrawn.

That formal notice be given to ——— and any other vendors of medical compounds that the committee protest against the use of the description "Brompton Hospital" in connection with the sale of these compounds, as they are in no way authorised or recognised by the hospital.

Yours faithfully,

WM. HY. THEOBALD, Secretary.  
Hospital for Consumption and Diseases  
of the Chest, Brompton, London, S.W.,  
March 15.

[In this connection the fact is worth recalling that in 1900 the title "The Brompton Cough-lozenges" was registered as a trade-mark, No. 226,960, by Messrs. G. Hardy, No. 18 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.—EDITOR.]

#### Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

172/48. *Revenue*.—Your Indian cerate handbill makes the article liable to duty because it is recommended for the cure of various ailments.

169/53 *W. L. B.*—You will find on reference to THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 280, that Dalby's carminative and Godfrey's cordial are mentioned in the Act as dutiable. They have never been exempt.

168/43. *Nucis Vom.*—Under the circumstances which you describe the landlord has the first claim on the contents of the shop, and the moneylender can be prevented from removing the contents until he has paid the rent.

168/45. *Horehound*.—The public vaccinator is required, if so desired by the parents of a child under four months old, to visit the house of the parents, there to vaccinate the child free of charge. This does not apply to older persons, and the public vaccinator only vaccinates adults free of charge when authorised by the local authorities.

173/57. *Cortex*.—Reference to THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY will show you to what extent methylated spirit may be used in manufacturing. You may sell your customer methylated spirit, but you may not sell the preparation of which you send us the formula.

123/37. *Proprietary*.—If you put up "Dr. Roberts's Stomach-beans," and do not make them a colourable imitation of anything else of a similar nature in the market, you run no risk.

174/21. *Smith*.—It appears from what you say that A is to continue the management of the business until B, the purchaser, is qualified. In that case all that has to be done is to delay completion of the purchase also until then. A solicitor can arrange that.

175/66. *M. P. S.*—Notice to a chemist's assistant may be given at any time. The termination of the engagement in your case was four weeks after the Saturday, an additional day's pay being given.

170/16. *Manager*.—It is well settled under the Bankruptcy Act that when goods are under the order or disposition of a testator, with the consent of the true owner, such goods pass to the trustee in bankruptcy, except under special circumstances. To rebut this presumption in regard to the goods which you sent to the bankrupt on sale or return you would have to prove that it was a notorious custom of the trade that the goods were on sale or return. The proper way to decide the matter is by motion in the bankruptcy proceedings, asking for the return of the goods.

174/22. *Windows* asks if he or his landlord is responsible for breakage of the plate-glass window. The terms of the lease as to repairs are that the tenant shall "at his own cost keep the interior of said premises in good repair." The landlord shall "keep the roofs, main walls, timbers, drains, sewers, and watercourses in good repair." Are windows considered as part of the main walls? [We hesitate to give an opinion on this point. We doubt very much, however, whether our correspondent will be able to recover the costs of replacing the window from the landlord as being part of the main wall. A window is generally regarded in the legal sense as being an opening in the main wall. Apparently neither party is liable under the lease, but it is not an uncommon custom for the tenant to pay for breakages made from the inside and for landlords to pay for those from the outside.]

178/42. *Omega*.—If an unregistered dentist uses the title "Dental Dépôt" he will infringe the Dentists' Act, but not so by using the title "Depôt for Artificial Teeth."

178/40. *Embrocation*.—The "Premier" embrocation for household use is liable for stamp-duty, because it is recommended for the cure of specified ailments; but not so the one for horses and cattle, as the duty is chargeable only upon medicines for human use.

174/9. *Country* sends us a sketch plan of the ground occupied by three houses, thus:—

A	B	C
[Sketch plan of ground occupied by three houses]		

A, B, and C being the houses. There is a boundary-wall between the gardens of B and C, as indicated, but none between A and B. Can B compel A to put a boundary-wall between the gardens similar to that between B and C? [In the absence of agreement the adjoining owner cannot compel his neighbour to erect a fence, but can only bring an action for damages against him in case he keeps cattle or animals which stray on to his ground through his default. Probably the conveyances to A and B contain some provision, as is usually the case, as to the dividing fence. In the absence of such provision B will have to put up his own fence or leave his ground open. The Borough Surveyor has nothing to do with the matter.]



### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

180/21. *G. C.*—If you would be good enough to support your views with statistics of past and present sugar-supplies and write on one side of the paper, we should be glad to publish them. Also note the statement by supporters of the Sngar Convention that one of the chief results of it, should it be adopted, would be to promote the beet-growing industry in this country. We do not see how that will benefit the West Indies, and we should like to know how it will affect the hay-crops, which are said to be worth half the value of our total annual imports of goods.

72/53. *Alec.*—If you pass the Major examination, and intend to stick to pharmacy, you will do better by expending your spare time in extending your knowledge of pharmaceutical substances by quiet research and observation rather than by going in for more examinations. The B.Sc. is the only thing in the latter worth proceeding with, but you should rather study bacteriology, physiology, and analysis of water and the like.

171/9. *Timon*—If you advertise in the *C. & D. Supplement* or the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* you may hit upon a dentist in Sheffield who will give you lessons.

159/61. *Urgent.*—Refer to DIARY for 1902, where formulae for combined tining and fixing baths are given.

169/30. *F. L.'s* communication, being anonymous, does not come within the scope of this column.

166/24. *Marking*—We are unable to suggest any means of intensifying the faint marks of aniline marking-ink.

161/17. *Pulvis*—Egg-powder:—

Tartaric acid ... ..	16 oz.
Sodium bicarbonate ... ..	20 oz.
Powdered turmeric ... ..	6 dr.
Ground rice ... ..	3 lbs.

Mix well.

Azo-orange is sometimes used in place of turmeric.

72/71. *P. C. (Palermo)*—Making Hydrogen Peroxide—You will find a good practical paper on this subject in the issue of the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry* for February 28.

161/56. *M. P. S.*—The Oil for Feeding Pheasants is crude vaseline oil flavoured with orange. Perhaps it does good by keeping the birds "regular."

170/72. *W. J.*—Quinine and - iron Tonic (water-white):—

Quinine sulph. ... ..	3iss.
Ac. nitric. dil. ... ..	5ij.
Tr. ferri perchlor. ... ..	3iss.
Glycerini ... ..	5j.
Aq. chloroformi ad ... ..	3xx.

M.

Dose: 5ij. in a wineglassful of water thrice daily.

If you prefer a tablespoonful as a dose dilute the mixture accordingly with aq. chloroformi.

164/61. *Equisetum* asks whether injections of tetanus render a horse permanently immune from tetanus. If only temporary, what is the duration of the immunity, and do the injections cause any *malaise* at the time sufficient to stop the horse from working? [The horse is not rendered permanently immune; the protection is a matter of weeks or months at the outside. The dose is according to severity, injury, and likelihood of infection. According to the "Extra Pharmacopœia" "Behring's antitoxin is supplied both in powder and liquid; the standard contains 100 units per gramme; it is supplied in bottles containing 5 grammes, that is 500 units, which, dissolved and injected, is a single dose for a man or horse. The antitoxin fluid is for prophylactic use, and has a standard of 5 units. The British

Institute of Preventive Medicine also supplies a tetanus antitoxin, dose 10 to 20 c.c. every six or twelve hours, according to severity of symptoms." Injections would probably cause some *malaise*, and it would be inadvisable to work the horse for a day or two.]

168/44. *C. B.*—There is no book published on the manufacture of antiseptic dressings. A good paper on the subject appeared in the *C. & D.*, May 27, 1893, page 735.

155/16. *J. H. (New York)*.—(1) The other Formula-books published in England besides "Pharmaceutical Formulas" are Cooley's "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts," 42s., and Beasley's "Druggists' General Receipt-book," 6s. 6d.; (2) Pocock's book on non-excisable beers is published by W. J. Bush & Co. (Limited), Ash Grove, Hackney, E. (3) You will gather the names of the chief publishers of pharmaceutical books in this country from THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY and the weekly "New Books" section of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

159/24. *G. T.*—Ear-specialists in Manchester—Dr. F. J. W. Cox, 38 Deansgate, and Dr. L. Larmuth, 96 Mosley Street.

169/14. *Asphodel*.—(1) We do not know of any periodical auction-sales of scientific instruments in the City. (2) The binding-cases for the *C. & D.* are constructed for thirteen numbers. They are now fitted with strong cords in place of elastic.

167/9. *Alpha*.—Yellow-paste Sheep-dip:—

Yellow arsenious sulphide ... ..	3 parts
Dried sodium carbonate ... ..	3 parts
Sulphur ... ..	1 part
Soft soap ... ..	3 parts

Make into a paste. From 2 to 3 lbs. of the paste is first dissolved in a few gallons of boiling water, and then more water added to make 30 gals.—a quantity which suffices to dip twenty-five to thirty sheep.

159/8. *A. E. B.*—We do not know exactly how the iridescence is produced on the glass pin-heads. A gelatin-basis is used, and the iridescent film applied in the form of a varnish. See a note on the subject in the *C. & D.*, January 11, page 59.

156/67. *J. H. S.*—(1) You will need to experiment with the recipes for soluble essences given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" to get those you think will suit your trade. The essence-trade is not learned in a day, and for this reason it is best to buy the essences ready made. (2) Brewed Ginger-beer—See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1900, page 524. (3) Sodium silicate (water-glass) is diluted with seven or eight parts of water for Preserving Eggs.

### Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

179/1. Makers of quillaline.

173/47. Name of the proprietors of St. Patrick's pills.

180/23. Makers of Henley's beef, celery, and iron wine.

178/47. Tatham's eye-pipette with disc: where obtainable?

179/25. Name of a firm which supplies cameras on sale or return.

179/58. Name and address of maker of Cabey's green-gum corn-plasters.

179/21. Address of the Lungili Company, late of 21 Herald Chambers, Birmingham.

180/53. Agent in England for Skinner's turtle-soup, made by B. Skinner, Brisbane, Queensland.

180/51. Makers of poisonous fly-paper (either arsenic or quassia impregnated), but without any printing on.

176/72. Address of manufacturers or agents who stock "Caramel Cereals" (or similar name), a compound used in place of tea.

## Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

### SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES AND THE MIDWIVES BILL.

I stated last week that the Midwives Bill had reached the stage of consideration by the Grand Committee on Law, and that some amendments have been made. Since then the Bill has been further amended and reported to the House. One of the proposals is to set up a Central Midwives Board, which shall consist of four registered medical practitioners—one to be appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of London, one by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, one by the Society of Apothecaries, and one by the Incorporated Midwives Institute; two persons to be appointed by the Lord President of the Council, and one person to be appointed by the Association of County Councils. When this clause came up on Friday various changes were proposed. Mr. T. P. O'Connor moved to strike out the nomination by the Society of Apothecaries, in order to put in its place a nomination by the Royal British Nurses' Association. This was strenuously resisted by Mr. Heywood Johnstone, one of the promoters, who explained that the Society of Apothecaries had always had a position in the Bill, and that that position had never before been challenged. It was further stated by Sir John Batty Tuke that the Apothecaries' Society was not a mere pharmaceutical society engaged in trade, but one of the largest medical qualifying bodies in the country; and Mr. John Burns pointed out that as long ago as 1813 the Society endeavoured to get legislation on the subject of midwives, thus giving early proof of interest in the matter. When a division was taken Mr. O'Connor's amendment was rejected by 23 votes to 5. To meet certain criticisms it was decided to charge a guinea fee for registration instead of 10s., to make the rules framed by the Central Midwives Board subject to the approval of the Privy Council, but requiring the Privy Council to submit the rules to and to take into consideration any representations made to them by the General Medical Council; and, with the object of meeting the claim for an annual system of registration, to provide that the midwife should give notice each year to the supervising local authority that she intended practising within the area of that body during the ensuing twelve months.

The Bill as amended was reported to the House on March 14, and was down for consideration on March 20.

### MR. BUTCHER'S TRADE-MARKS BILL.

Mr. Butcher has introduced a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to trade-marks. He informs me that it has been prepared on behalf of and approved by the London Chamber of Commerce, and that "the object is to put the law of trade-marks on a more intelligible and practical commercial basis than it stands on at present. The changes are mainly questions of detail as to what marks can be registered and how they should be registered." It seems, therefore, to be the same Bill that was before the House last Session.

### FOREIGN CHOCOLATE.

In reference to a suggestion that foreign chocolate is receiving exceptionally favourable treatment in connection with the sugar-duty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has explained that chocolate—which is a mixture of cocoa, sugar, and flavouring-matter—has for long been liable to a specific duty independent of the proportions in which its several constituents may be present. Since 1853 the rate of that duty has been 2d. per lb. The sugar-duty of 4s. 2d. per cwt. on the proportion of sugar in the mixture is held to be merged in the higher specific rate on chocolate; and if chocolate were treated like other confectionery, it would be admitted at a much lower duty than that at present levied.

### COMPULSORY SHEEP-DIPPING.

In view of the periodical outbreaks of sheep-scab, Mr. Laurence Hardy has asked Mr. Hanbury to consider the expediency of promptly introducing a measure to secure compulsory dipping of sheep at least once a year either by general legislation or by giving powers to County Councils to order compulsory dipping within their own areas. The

President of the Board of Agriculture sees obstacles. He points out that one dipping a year would not meet the difficulty, as the ova would not be destroyed, and a second dipping very soon afterwards would be necessary to destroy the produce of the ova. The difficulties in the way of enforcing the dipping of some fifty millions of sheep twice a year, with a definite interval between the dippings, are to his mind obvious; and he submits that local authorities have already such large powers for regulating the movement of sheep into and in their own districts that they practically can do what Mr. Hardy suggests by making dipping a condition precedent to movement. In regard to the continued prevalence of

### GLANDERS,

especially in and around the metropolitan area, Mr. Hardy thinks that Mr. Hanbury should now promote legislation on the lines suggested by the Departmental Committee which reported in 1899. To this Mr. Hanbury replies that the Committee reported that further investigation of the nature of the disease, even of some of the most elementary facts in connection with it, was necessary before its recommendations could be adopted with any certainty of success. Such an inquiry was instituted in January of last year, and its report is expected within the next few weeks.

### SUPPLY FOR SCIENCE.

The Vote on Account (1902-3) for Civil Service and Revenue Departments passed on Friday, March 14, included Art and Science Buildings (G.B.), 16,000l.; Scientific Investigation, &c. (U.K.), 31,000l.; Universities and Colleges (G.B.) and Intermediate Education (Wales), 43,000l.; and Queen's College (Irel), 2,500l.

### THE CURE OF CANCER.

In response to various suggestions that the Government should render some help—financial or otherwise—in the search for a cure for cancer, Mr. Balfour has reiterated his opinion that this is a subject which can be best dealt with by private enterprise aided by the liberality of the public. The Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons have, as was noted in the *C. & D.* some time since, appointed a joint committee to consider the matter, and he has reason to believe that their efforts will be successful. From another source I learn that the two Colleges are taking up the matter in a most thorough way, and that an interesting and important result may be expected.

### MEDICAL ACTS (EXTENSION) BILL.

This Bill is now practically doomed. On Monday it was down for second reading, but had not the smallest chance of being reached, and on April 14 the same fate will overtake it unless something most unexpected happens.

## Coming Events.

### Tuesday, March 25

*Royal Photographic Society*, 66 Russell Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. C. P. Butler on "The Photographic Investigation of Modern Astro-physical Problems." An exhibition of photographs by Mr. C. Y. Abbott, Philadelphia, will also be opened.

*Bradford Chemists' Association*. Mr. A. Hanson will open a debate on "Prescribing and Dispensing."

### Wednesday, March 26

*Public and Poor-law Dispensers' Association*, St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 8 P.M. General meeting.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association*, Hôtel Métropole, at 8.30 P.M. Special meeting to discuss Mr. Paterson's scheme of provincial pharmacy schools.

*Chemists' Assistants' and Managers' Society*, Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. George Cullwick on "Chemists' Prices, Old and New."

*Chemical Society*, Burlington House, W., at 4.30 P.M. Annual general meeting. At 9 P.M., in the Royal Institution, the Raoult Memorial Lecture by Professor van't Hoff.

*Imperial College of Chemistry and Pharmacy*. A Bohemian concert at 7.30 P.M. in the large hall of the Albion Hotel, Ludgate Circus. Ladies and old students are heartily invited by Mr. Frederick Davis to be present.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. : March 20.

**B**USINESS shows a slight improvement on that of last week, but price-fluctuations are few. The chief interest is centred in cod-liver oil, and the market is rising. The feature is that stocks of old oil are very low, so there is every prospect of dearer prices this season. A tardy advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. in quinine is announced by makers, but there is little doing in the article. Crude Japanese camphor is again lower, as the Japanese monopoly is not yet completed. Pará tonka-beans have advanced owing to scarcity. Almond oil is very firm, but peach-kernel is a trifle weaker. Lemon-grass oil is considerably lower to arrive, and some quantity is near at hand. Shellac has been dull of sale, and prices have given way. The following are the principal alterations of the week, including those recorded at the auction-sales of new drugs:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Colchicine	Buchu	Ipecac. (Rio)	Agar-agar
Oil, cod-liver	Senega	Oil, castor	Camphor
Quillaia		(Belg.)	(crude)
Quinine, "official"		Oil, peach-kernel	Cardamoms
Tonka-beans			Galls
Wax, bees'			(Chinese)
Mozambique			Ipecac. (Cart.)
(rolls)			Oil, lemon-grass
			Pepper, black
			Shellac
			Strophanthus

### Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from March 12 to 19, inclusive:—Acid, carbolic (@ Amsterdam), 12 cks; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam) 10, (@ Bari) 37, (@ Bordeaux) 20; annatto (@ Bordeaux), 10; areca (@ Colombo), 31; argol (@ Oporto), 4; arrowroot (@ St. V.), 1,036 pkgs; arsenic (@ Melbourne) 50, (@ Oporto) 473 brls., (@ Stettin) 60; benzoin (@ Singapore), 50; buchu, 23; camphor (@ Havre) 61, (@ Hamburg) 260 cs.; canary-seed (@ Rodosto), 1,400; capsicums (@ Suez), 121; cardamoms, 31; caraway oil, 1 cs.; caraway-seed, 77; cascara sagrada (@ Hamburg), 182; castor oil (@ Antwerp) 90 cs. 200 brls., (@ Calcutta) 450 cs.; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 10; chillies (@ Japan), 778 bgs.; cinchona (@ Colombo) 308, (@ W.C.S.A.) 52 serons 322 bls.; cocaine, crude (@ Callao), 7; cod-liver oil (@ Aalesund) 191, (@ Christiansund) 10, (@ Bergen) 75, (@ Hamburg) 20; cream of tartar (@ Tarragona), 10; cumin seed (@ Malta), 44; dragon's-blood, 2; drugs (@ Trieste) 37, (@ Cartagena) 50, (@ Montserrat) 3; essential oils (@ Messina) 43 pkgs., (@ Naples) 30; galls (@ Smyrna), 14; gentian 19, powder 20; ginger (@ Japan) 615, (@ Hong-Kong) 2,550 cs. 250 cks., (@ Cochin) 145 bgs. 43 cs., (@ Jamaica) 307; gum arabic (@ Aden), 55; gum thur (@ New York), 300; gum olibanum (@ Bombay), 510 cs.; hemlock fluid essence (@ Halifax), 185 cs.; honey (@ N. York) 31, (@ Marseilles) 32, (@ Jam) 20, (@ Chili) 90; insect-powder, 18; iodine (@ W.C.S.Amer.), 133; kino (@ Calicut) 6, (@ Tellicherry) 44; kola (W.I.), 1; lime-juice (@ Demerara) 94 hds. 2 brls., (@ Trinidad) 4, (@ St. Lucia) 96 pkgs.; lime oil (W.I.), 16; menthol (@ Japan), 10; myrrh (@ Aden), 4; nux vomica (@ Cochin), 400; olive oil (@ Malaga), 2,073 brls. 60 cks.; opium (@ Salonica) 8, (@ Smyrna) 147, (@ Constantinople) 5; orange peel (@ Marseilles), 11; peppermint oil (Jap.) 35 cs. in tr., (@ Hamburg) 28; potash permanganate, 148; quicksilver (Span.), 5,000; "roots" (@

Trieste), 17; saffron (at Valencia), 1 cs.; sandalwood (East Indian), 763; sarsaparilla (@ N.Y.) 4, (@ Panama) 16; scammonium, 2; shellac, 525 chts.; button lac, 101; soda bicarbonate (@ New York), 250; soy (@ Hong-Kong), 341; tartar (@ Bordeaux) 36, (@ Barcelona) 64; tamarinds (@ Barbados), 135; wax, bees' (@ Aden) 44, (@ Colon) 7; wax, ceresin (@ Dusseldorf), 20; wine-lees (@ Oporto), 25.

**ACID, CITRIC.**—The market is flat, at 1s.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s.  $0\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for English.

**ACID, TARTARIC**, in fair demand at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for English powder or crystals. Foreign is quoted 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., c.i.f.

**AGAR-AGAR** is lower at from 1s. 4d. to 1s.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for threads.

**ANISEED STAR.**—A report from Hong Kong dated February 14 states that the market is firm at 62s. 6d. per cwt., with sales of about 300 piculs by natives. Stock is about 300 to 400 piculs.

**ANTIMONY.**—On Hamburg market Chinese crude is offered cheaply at 14s. per cwt.

**ARROWROOT.**—On Wednesday at auction only a few barrels of good St. Vincents sold at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and half-barrels at 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., the remainder being bought in.

**CAMPHOR.**—Crude is again lower, Japanese offering at 150s. per cwt., but little business is reported. English refined remains firm at last week's prices, and German, which is unchanged, is offered from Hamburg from second-hand holders at 2s. per lb. c.i.f. in casks.

**CINCHONA.**—The auction to be held in Amsterdam on April 3 will consist of 6,401 bales, and 379 cases of Java bark weighing 620,159 kilos. The shipments of bark from Java for the first half of March are again small, viz. 365,000 Amsterdam lbs. against 623,000 Amst. lbs. last year.

**COCOA BUTTER.**—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on April 1 will consist of 70 tons Van Houten's, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  tons Helm, 13 tons de Jong, 5 tons Mignon, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  tons of a foreign brand. The quantity of Cadbury's brand to be offered in London on April 8, has not yet been published.

**COLCHICINE.**—There has been a considerable advance in this article, the price of which is now 66s. per oz., about double the price of a month ago.

**GALLS.**—Chinese are lower, sales having been made at 50s. per cwt., c.i.f., for March-May shipment, but higher prices are now wanted.

**GAMBIER.**—Cubes are quiet, with small sales at 36s. for good; and sellers to arrive at 32s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt.

**JALAP** is quoted 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., but this quotation would probably be shaded  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

**LYCOPodium** is very scarce at 2s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. Russia is practically without stock.

**MASTICH** is very quiet at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. spot, according to quality. Stocks are large.

**OIL, ALMOND.**—B.P. quality is a strong market at unchanged prices. Peach-kernel oil is rather weaker at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., perhaps  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. less for ton lots.

**OIL, ANISE-STAR.**—It is reported that there has been "a large fire in China," and that prices are firmer there. Here the market is unchanged, with sellers at 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. spot.

A report from Hong-Kong, dated February 14, states that the market has advanced to 4s. 7d. per lb., with sales of 25 piculs; stock is 100 piculs.

**OIL, CASSIA**, remains extremely dull, quotations ranging from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb., according to analysis.

**OIL, CASTOR**, is quiet at 36s. per cwt. for medicinal Italian. Belgian is rather easier at 27l. per ton for firsts, and 26l. for seconds, on the spot. Medicinal French is 32l. per ton; and first pressings 29l. 5s. spot. Calcutta oil is dull at from 2 $\frac{15}{16}$ d. to 3d. per lb. for seconds on the spot.

**OIL, CITRONELLA**, is quiet at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. in cases on the spot.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—Oil on the spot continues scarce and wanted, buyers hesitating to pay the higher c.i.f. prices which are now asked. The business done this week includes

a small quantity of old oil at from 80s. to 85s. per barrel, which is an advance of 5s. on last prices. Finest new non-freezing Lofoten oil was quoted early in the week by one Bergen firm at 85s. to 90s., free on rails, Hull. The quotations on this market range from 90s. to 100s. per barrel, c.i.f., according to brand, and there is every prospect of dearer prices, owing to the short stocks of old oil, which is the principal feature of the situation. Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 15 that the last reports from Lofoten (dated March 12) gave pretty good figures regarding the catch. Since then the weather has partly been unfavourable, and rising prices have been paid for the cod. The livers are getting leaner, and in general they are very poor. The price of non-congealing Lofoten oil has been rising rapidly (see our cablegram). The exports from Bergen to date amount to 1,838 barrels, against 1,813½ barrels at the same time last year.

Under date of March 11, Mr. Joh. Rye Holmboe, of Tromsøe, reports that the catch of cod and production of cod-liver oil up to March 8 was as follows:—

Year	No. of Fish	Oil (hectolitres)
1932 ... ..	9,750,000	6,243
1901 ... ..	9,250,000	10,739
1900 ... ..	6,250,000	8,153
1899 ... ..	8,000,000	9,762
1898 ... ..	6,750,000	5,027
1897 ... ..	9,250,000	8,015
1896 ... ..	4,500,000	1,630

From the above it will be seen that livers are very much leaner than during the last five years. Even if the remaining fishing should give a very rich catch of fish, the quantity of oil will fall materially below the average. Last week the fishing on the eastern Lofoten banks was quite abundant, but during the last few days the catch has again been poor. The market is unsettled, and prices are varying, according to the personal opinion of the different holders of crude oil. Some exporters are holding off, expecting prices to come very much higher.

**OIL, LEMONCRASS.**—An arrival of about 100 cases is shortly expected, so that prices are likely to be lower. For March-April shipment 4½d. per lb., c.i.f., has been accepted, and there are sellers at 6d. on the spot.

**OIL, ORANGE.**—Sweet is quoted 5s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT.**—There has been more activity in Japanese oil this week, and for 40-per-cent. oil 7s. 6d., spot, has been paid, 7s. 9d. now being asked. Dementholised is quoted 4s., spot. Pure Wayre Conntv oil is quoted 7s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. HGH is unchanged at 9s. per lb., spot, perhaps 8s. 10½d.

**OPIMUM.**—The London market is quiet, little fresh business being reported in Persian to arrive or on the spot, holders quoting 9s. per lb. Turkey descriptions are also quiet, but prices are steady.

**SMYRNA, March 7.**—The market maintains a firm tone, although the sales amount to 18 cases only, consisting of 14 cases Yerli taleqale at the equivalent of 7s. 9d. per lb., f.o.b. for America, and 4 cases Bogaditz at 8s. 3d. for the Continent. For the moment weak needy holders are cleared out, and as large interested holders maintain their position a lower market is not expected until the monetary needs of the weak dealers begin to be felt again. The weather continues favourable, and from all parts of the country the crop-news is very good. The arrivals to-day amount to 3,132 cases, against 3,939 cases at the same time last year.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, March 14.**—The weather has taken a sudden wintry turn, the first of the season, and snow is falling heavily. So long as it does not lie too long, and provided no frost follows, the young plants will derive benefit rather than harm. The market is firmer in sympathy with Smyrna, and the bout of cold may tend to harden values further. Sales for the week amount to 3 cases "Druggists," at 7s. 9d. per lb.

**PILOCARPINE** is very firm at makers' prices. Some of what is offered from second-hands at lower prices is said to be of doubtful quality.

**QUININE.**—With the announcement of the small-bark shipments at the end of last week there was a better demand, and a fair business was done, including good German sulphate in bulk on the spot, at 1s. 1½d. per oz., and August

at 1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 2¾d. This week, however, business has been very quiet in second-hands, with small sales of August delivery at 1s. 2½d., the market closing with spot buyers at 1s. 2d., and sellers 1s. 2¼d. On Wednesday an advance of ½d. per oz. was announced in German quinine, now 1s. 2½d. per cz. for 1,000-oz. lots in bulk.

**SALICIN** remains very firm at 15s. per lb. from makers.

**SCAMMONY-ROOT.**—A fair business has recently been done at from 25s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt., spot, and stocks are considerably less than what they were.

**SENEGA.**—There is a good inquiry, but not much business 2s. 4d. per lb. net, spot, will still buy. In auction 5 bales were held at 2s. 4d. per lb. net.

**SPICES.**—Black pepper is lower, and Zanzibar cloves are easier, but otherwise there is little alteration to note. At auction on Wednesday Cochín *Ginger* was steady, but nothing sold. Fair washed rough was bought in at 40s. per cwt., but was offered at 37s.; bold and medium native cut was bought in at 80s., medium and small at 60s.; Calicut A cut at 95s., B at 70s., C at 60s., D rough at 42s., and cuttings at 40s., per cwt. Rough Japan was bought in at 39s. per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* partly sold at 3¾d. per lb. for good fair. The delivery-market is lower, June-August having been sold at 3½d. per lb. Stems sold at 1d. to 1d. per lb. Good Penang was bought in at 9d. per lb. Good Ceylon sold at 5¾d. per lb. Ordinary dark Zanzibar *Chillies* were bought in at 34s. per cwt. *Pimento* sold at 2¾d. per lb. for ordinary. *Cassia-lignea* was bought in at 50s. per cwt. for false packed. *Mace* was bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb. for small red Penang; good wild Bombay sold at 5d. per lb. *Lumpung black Pepper* was bought in at 6d. per lb., and Singapore at 5½d., but privately business has been done at 5¾d. on the spot, and at 5½d. to arrive, being lower. Fine Singapore white was bought in at 11d. to 11½d., and Penang at 9½d. per lb.

**SUGAR OF MILK.**—From Hamburg B.P. powder is quoted in 2-cwt. cases at 38s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

**SULPHONAL** remains weak, at 5s. per lb. for crystals or powder.

**TONKA-BEANS.**—Para are dearer, several sales having been made, it is said, up to 2s. 6d. per lb. for good crystallised. Angostura can be had at 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb.

**TURMERIC.**—Bengal has been sold on the spot at 16s., and for arrival sellers quote 13s., c.i.f.

**WAX, CERESIN.**—This "syndicated" article is very firm, prime white being quoted by one dealer at 54s., and natural at 49s. to 50s. per cwt.

**WAX, JAPANESE,** is steady at 35s. per cwt. for good pale squares.

### Cablegrams.

**HAMBURG, March 20:**—Condurango-bark is dearer, at 125m. per 100 kilos. Japanese wax, peppermint oil, and menthol are all firmer. Quinine has been raised to 41m. per kilo.

\* \* \* \*

**BERGEN, March 20, 1.10 P.M.:**—The market here is very firm and rising; 90s. per barrel, f.o.b., is now the lowest quotation for best Lofoten non-freezing medicinal oil. Up to date the catch of cod amounts to 16,317,000, against 13,219,000 at the same time last year. This will yield 9,615 barrels, against 12,985 barrels. News from the fishing-district is very unfavourable as regards yield.

\* \* \* \*

**NEW YORK, March 20:**—Business here is quiet. Ergot is higher, at 40c. per lb. Balsam copaiba, at from 36c. to 40c. per lb., is strong. Senega is quiet, at 53c. per lb. Gamboge is dearer, at 75c. per lb.; and Cartagena ipecacuanha is lower, at \$130 per lb. Domestic quinine is strong, at 27c. per cz.

\* \* \* \*

**SMYRNA, March 20:**—The sales of opium since last Wednesday amount to 40 cases, at from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. per lb., principally for American account.



## London Drug-auctions.

OWING to the intervention of the Easter holidays the next drug-auctions will be held four weeks hence—viz., April 17, when new and old goods will be offered. The auctions of first-hand goods to-day were of small extent, the principal drug on offer as regards quantity, being cardamoms, which sold at irregular but lower prices. Aloes was neglected, Sumatra benzoin steady to firm, and Palembang easy. Cascarilla unchanged, as was also dragons-blood. Buchu perhaps a shade firmer. Jamaica honey fairly steady, and in demand. Ipécacuanha of both descriptions was a shade lower. Rhubarb neglected in auction, but fair business privately. Tinnevely senna sparsely represented. Madagascar beeswax full up, and Mozambique roll firm to 5s. dearer; Jamaica scarce. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold, the figures referring to original packages:—

Offered	Sold	Offered	Sold
Ajowan-seed .....	25 ... 0	Menthol.....	5 ... 0
Aloes—		Musk-seed.....	2 ... 0
Cape .....	28 ... 0	Myrrh .....	3 ... 0
Curacao .....	17 ... 0	Nutmeg-paste .....	1 ... 0
Socotrine .....	78 ... 0	Nux vomica .....	435 ... 0
Annatto-seed .....	29 ... 0	Oil—	
Areca .....	25 ... 0	cod-liver (Nor.)...	10 ... 0
Asafetida .....	102 ... 20	eucalyptus .....	57 ... 0
Benzoin—		lemon .....	8 ... 0
Palembang .....	100 ... 5	lemongrass .....	35 ... 0
Siam .....	16 ... 0	lime (W.I.) .....	16 ... 12
Sumatra .....	76 ... 52	peppermint .....	10 ... 0
Birdlime .....	73 ... 0	rose (E.I.) .....	21 ... 4
Buchu .....	18 ... 9	ylang-ylang .....	2 ... 0
Calumba .....	65 ... 0	Olibanum .....	42 ... 0
Cardamoms .....	398 ... 245	Orange-peel .....	17 ... 3
Cascarilla .....	52 ... 2	Quince seed .....	3 ... 3
Castorim .....	4 ... 0	Rhubarb .....	32 ... 3
Civet .....	1 ... 0	Saffron .....	12 ... 0
Coca-leaves .....	7 ... 7	Sandalwood .....	12 ... 0
Colocynth .....	8 ... 0	Sarsaparilla .....	17 ... 8
Cowhage .....	1 ... 1	Senega .....	5 ... 0
Cumin-seed .....	10 ... 0	Senna—	
Dill-seed .....	40 ... 0	Alexandrian .....	60 ... 4
Dragons-blood .....	7 ... 5	Tinnevely.....	58 ... 36
Elemi.....	10 ... 0	Squills .....	16 ... 0
Ergot .....	20 ... 0	Strophanthus .....	9 ... 9
Fennel-seed .....	25 ... 0	Sugar of milk .....	18 ... 0
Gandy .....	4 ... 0	Turmeric .....	90 ... 0
Gelatin .....	20 ... 0	Valerian .....	12 ... 0
Gum acacia .....	145 ... 0	Wax (bees')—	
Hellebore - powder	10 ... 0	Australian .....	11 ... 11
Honey—		East Indian .....	20 ... 0
Californian .....	40 ... 0	Jamaica .....	4 ... 4
Jamaica.....	187 ... 179	Madagascar .....	57 ... 57
Ipécacuanha—		Nyassaland .....	1 ... 1
Cartagena.....	35 ... 7	Spanish .....	11 ... 0
Rio .....	44 ... 15	Zanzibar .....	30 ... 30
Kino .....	4 ... 0	Witch hazel (ext.)	1 ... 0
Lime-juice .....	16 ... 2		

**ALOE.**—A parcel of 78 tin-lined cases of stiff pasty Socotrine aloes was offered and bought in at 80s. per cwt.; 70s. was the selling-price. The offerings included 28 cases catalogued as Cape aloes from Mossel Bay, but only 1 case was genuine Cape description, the remainder being apparently a mixture of the so-called East African with Cape aloes. They were bought in at 30s.

**ASAFETIDA.**—There was little competition for the new arrival from Bander Abbas, but we understand further business was afterwards done privately. For two cases free almonds 77s. 6d. was paid, and 15 cases of darkish block, consisting of good gum in tears, but mixed with vegetable matter, brought 30s. A parcel of 150 packages, per *Koordistan* from the Persian Gulf, has just arrived, but were not ready for auction to-day.

**BENZOIN.**—Sumatra was in fair demand at from steady to firm rates, 28 cases of good seconds, well packed, with small and medium white almonds, finding buyers at from 7l. 5s. to 7l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. Of 40 cases from another ship, 28 sold rather cheaply at from 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 12s. 6d. for fair seconds, rather false packed, but partly of good storax flavour. Palembang was neglected, only 5 cases good glassy seconds in small tins selling at 37s. 6d. per cwt.; 35s. was refused for similar quality in another instance.

**BUCHU** sold at steady to firmer rates, 8d. per lb. being paid for 2 bales good round bright green leaf. Seven bales from another catalogue, but rather mixed, realised 7d. per lb.

**CARDAMOMS.**—There was a good demand at very irregular but lower rates, the following being the prices paid:—Ceylon-Mysore: Fine bold pale picked, 3s. 1d. per lb, subject; extra-bold pale, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d.; bold pale open, 2s. 8d.; bold pale long, 2s. 2d.; bold medium pale, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 1d.; small pale, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.; very small pale, 1s. 2d.; brown and split, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; seed, 1s. to 1s. 9d.; Ceylon-Malabar, bold pale, 2s. 1d.; pickings, 8d.; Malabar seed, 1s. 8d.

**CASCARILLA** partly sold at 65s. per cwt. for good bold quill, and more is to be had at this price; ordinary lean and twiggy quill was held at 45s., and siftings at 35s. per cwt.

**COCA-LEAVES.**—Good greenish Ceylon leaf sold at 11½d., and brown and damaged at 2½d. to 3d. per lb.

**COLOCYNTH.**—A parcel of 8 cases small to bold nice pale Spanish apple was bought in at 1s. 5d. per lb., a bid of 9d. being refused. For good pulp 5s. 6d. per lb. was wanted.

**COWHAGE.**—Fair quality with beans sold at 1d. peroz.

**DRAGONS-BLOOD.**—Three cases of fair bright balls and lump, partly reboiled, sold at 10l. 7s. 6d. per cwt., and 2 cases bag-shaped lump of dull colour brought 8l. Two cases good bright seedy lump were held at 13l., a bid of 12l. 10s. being refused.

**ELEMI.**—Fine white Manilla was limited at 95s. per cwt.

**ERGOT.**—It is again reported that stocks have been considerably reduced in Hamburg, and that prices will go dearer. For new sound Russian 1s. 6d. per lb, c.i.f., is reported to have been paid, and 1s. 6½d., c.i.f., for new Spanish, for delivery within three weeks. On the spot a parcel of small Russian has been sold at 1s. 6d. per lb, and Spanish also at the same figure. In auction to-day a lot of 20 bags good sound Spanish ergot was held at 1s. 8d. per lb., a bid of 1s. 6½d. being refused for the pile.

**GUM ARABIC.**—A string of 135 bales small to bold pale and ambery Aden sorts was held at 30s. per cwt.

**IPÉCACUANHA.**—There was a fair demand for Rio description at and after the sale, from 9s. 9d. to 10s. per lb. being paid for slightly sea-damaged to good bright root. Two bags of rather lean Rio of smoky flavour sold at 9s. 6d. Cartagena was a shade lower, 7 bales of rather dull and dusty root selling at 4s. 3d., and sea-damaged at 4s. per lb. About 50 packages Cartagena have arrived this week.

**LIME-JUICE.**—Two casks unracked Montserrat sold at 1s. per gal.

**NUX VOMICA.**—Small and medium rather dull seed from Calcutta was held at 8s. 6d. per cwt.

**OIL, LIME.**—West Indian distilled sold at 1s. 5d. per lb., and a case of hand-pressed at 4s. 4d.

**ORANGE-PEEL** sold at about unchanged prices, 3½d. to 4d. per lb. being paid for thin partly bright Tripoli strip.

**QUINCE-SEED.**—Good Cape sold at 1s. 3d. per lb.

**RHUBARB.**—Neglected in auction, but privately a fair business is reported for export to the United States. The only sale consisted of 3 cases of small to medium flat High-dried, with good pinky break, for which 9d. was paid. For 2 cases of Shensi trimming root, with three-quarters pinky and greyish fracture, but slightly stalky, a bid of 2s. 3d. was refused.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—No grey Jamaica was offered. Of 16 bales Lima Jamaica offered 7 sold at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. for sound, and 1s. for sea-damaged.

**SENNA.**—The small quantity of Tinnevely leaf offered represented low quality only, which sold at from ¾d. up to 1½d. per lb. Tinnevely pods brought 2d. per lb. Alexandrian was neglected; for good greenish leaf of nice flavour 5½d. was wanted, a bid of 5¼d. being refused. Broken leaf was bought in at 3d. and siftings at the same figure. Three bales of pale pods sold at 7d. per lb., and a bale of Mecca pods realised 3¼d., subject.

**STROPHANTHUS.**—Lower. Three bags of greenish sold at 2s. per lb., and brownish and rather dusty at 1s. 6d.

**WAX, BEES'.**—Jamaica was in small supply. Good bright red and yellow sold at from 7l. 10s., subject, to 8l. Good yellow Mozambique rolls (19 bags) were firm to 5s. dearer,

selling at 7l 5s.; and fair Zanzibar block (8 bags) realised 6l 15s. A bag of Nvassaland sold at 5l 15s. Madagascar wax was full up, 50 mits selling at from 6l 7s. 6d. to 6l 17s. 6d. per cwt. Eleven bags of good grey Australian sold at the valuations—viz., 7l 5s. per cwt.

### Heavy Chemicals.

There is not much of special importance or change to be recorded regarding the general condition of the heavy-chemical market. A steady, although perhaps rather quiet, business is being done, and the general home trade demand keeps up particularly well. Shipments on export account are also getting heavier. Values are fairly steadily maintained, and show little fluctuation.

**ALKALI PRODUCE.**—Caustic soda still keeps to the quiet tone lately referred to, with quotations ruling unchanged. Bleaching-powder in fairly steady request at late rates. Ammonia alkali shows no signs of declining from its late position; it is in particularly good demand, and price is firm. Soda crystals are moving well, especially for home consumption. Chlorates of potash and soda and yellow prussiates very quiet, and without any improvement in tone. Salts cake dull.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA**, with heavier demand, has advanced slightly. Present figures: Beckton, 11l. 10s.; London, 11l. 10s.; Leith, 11l. 10s. to 11l. 12s. 6d.; and Hull, 11l. 10s. to 11l. 11s. 3d. per ton.

**BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA** still keep very low in value, and demand is not very brisk. Potash (English and Scotch deliveries), 3d. per lb., less 4 per cent Glasgow; for export, 2½d. per lb., and net. Soda (English and Scotch deliveries), 2½d. per lb., less 4 per cent Glasgow; for export, 1½d. per lb., less, and net.

**ALUMINA PRODUCTS.**—There is a good consumptive demand in this branch, and values rule firm and unchanged. Sulphate of alumina, best qualities and pure white, practically free of iron, 87s. 6d. to 95s. per ton, in usual casks, with customary allowances for bags and loose slabs. Crystal alum in fair request: loose lump, 5l. to 5l. 5s. per ton; lump, in tierces, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s. per ton; ground, in bags, 5l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. 17s. 6d. per ton. Alumino-ferric, 55s. to 65s. per ton, according to condition and package, &c. Aluminous cake, 52s. 6d. to 60s. per ton. Hydrate of alumina, purest and highest strength  $Al_2O_3$ , 11l. 15s. to 12l. 5s. per ton, in usual casks. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, 12s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, dried, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt., in usual casks; ground, 38s. to 39s. per cwt. Aluminate of soda and carbonate of alumina, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., according to quantity, &c.

### Liverpool Drug-market.

*Liverpool, March 19.*

**CASTOR OIL.**—For good seconds 2½d. per lb. would still be taken from the quay for any parcels remaining, but 3d. is still quoted for warehouse lots. First-pressure French is held for 2½d. to 3d., with very little business passing. Second pressure 2½d. per lb.

**JABORANDI-LEAVES.**—There has been considerable competition for the recent arrivals, 1s. 6½d. per lb. being paid for 28 bales of small leaf. Four bales of small leaf rather brownish realised 1s. 2d., and 1 bale good green small fetched 1s. 3d. per lb. Four bales doubtful quality also offered at auction at the same time failed to bring forth a bid.

**CALABAR BEANS.**—Five bags just landed realised 1s. 1d. per lb. at auction.

**AFRICAN GINGER.**—Slightly easier, sales of the new crop being reported at 30s. to 31s. per cwt. in quantity.

**QUILLARIA.**—Considerable business has transpired during the past week, and holders have raised their values now to 12l. 15s. to 12l. 17s. 6d. per ton, with every prospect of asking yet higher figures in the near future.

**ARSENIC.**—Prices are tending in buyers' favour, but importers say that the bottom has been touched.

**GRAINS OF PARADISE.**—Small sales are reported at 60s. per cwt. The quantity available is not large.

**BEE-SWAX.**—At auction 10 packages Peruvian were offered and held for 7l. 12s. 6d. per cwt., but no buyers were forthcoming at the price. Stocks now available on this market are reduced to very narrow proportions.

**CANARY-SEED.**—The interest in this for the moment is flagging, and 35s. to 36s. per quarter is nominally asked for good bright Turkish.

**IRISH MOSS.**—Getting scarcer, and common has been selling in fair quantity at 8l. per ton. Higher prices are expected before the new comes in.

**GUM ARABIC.**—A sale of 23 serons of hard amber description Soudan is reported at 32s. 6d. per cwt.; soft whitish Soudan is held for 42s. 6d. per cwt.

### American Drug-market.

From our New York letter, dated March 11, we quote the following more interesting items: American makers of *Codeine*

have reduced prices to \$3.60 in bulk. Foreign brands are still quoted at \$4. *Ergot* is dull, but stocks are more concentrated, and the market is firmer with Russian steady at 38c. Spanish has sold to arrive at 37c. Demand for *Golden Seal* is poor, but values are fairly steady at 48c. to 50c. per lb. *Lithium carbonate* is still unsettled, and while quotations are nominally unchanged at \$1.35, sales have been made at \$1.25. *Menthol* has sold down to \$3.87½. The anticipated advance in *Quinine* by German makers has not yet taken place, and the market is somewhat unsettled. Dealers offer sparingly. Java has sold at 26½c., but 27c. is generally asked. German is firm at 27c. and domestic at 28c. *Sarsaparilla* is selling in a small way at 6½ to 6¾c. *Senega* is slow of sale: 54c. to 56c. is asked. *Wild cherry* is scarce and business much restricted. The market is bare of the finer grades. From 9c. to 15c. is asked, according to quality and holder.

### German Drug-market.

*Hamburg, March 18.*

Our drug-market in general is quiet, and shows only little business.

**ALOES.**—Cape is unchanged at 76m. per 100 kilos.

**CAMPOR (REFINED)** is in an unsettled position, as there are reports that the monopoly is refused by the Japanese Government, and in consequence nobody knows what the real state of this article will be in future. Makers ask 435m. per 100 kilos., while second-hands will take a few marks less.

**CONDURANGO** is unchanged at 110m. per 100 kilos.

**CEVADILLA-SEED** has shown a sudden rise up to 100m. per 100 kilos.

**CUMIN-SEED** is quoted 52m. to 51m. per 100 kilos.

**CARAWAY SEED** of good quality is held at 42m. per 100 kilos.

**ERGO** is firm, and offers are scarce. Russian is held at 335m. and Spanish at 340m. per 100 kilos.

**IPECACUANHA** is quiet; 35 hales Cartagena have arrived. Rio is quoted 21½m. and Cartagena 9½m. per kilo.

**LYCOPodium** is very firm at 46½m. per 100 kilos.

**MENTHOL** is unchanged at 28½m. to 29m. per kilo.

**QUININE** is firm at 39m. to 40m. per kilo.

**JAPANESE WAX** is firm at 67½m. to 68m. per 100 kilos.

**OILS (FIXED).**—Cod-liver oil is very firm, non-congealing oil being quoted 80m. to 82m. per barrel, and new oil 87m. Castor oil is slow of sale at 55m. for first pressings, in barrels, and July-December delivery 51m. per 100 kilos. Linseed oil is dull and lower.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—Star anise is steady at 10½m. per kilo. HGH peppermint is also steady at 8.60m. per lb., and Japanese is firmer at 8½m. per kilo. Caraway-seed oil, crude (0.910 to 0.912) is 8.35m. per kilo., and refined (0.903) 8.30m. per kilo.

### A Proposed Witch-hazel Combine.

It has been reported in New York that a large combine is about to be formed in the witch-hazel trade. Fifteen concerns are said to be interested in the movement among manufacturers in Connecticut. E. A. Dickinson, of Essex, Conn.; Gould & Co., of Malden, Conn.; and the Hughes Distilling Company, of Chester, Conn., are among those said to be interested in the combine, which will have a capital of \$3,000,000. It is said that the true motive of the proposed combine is to drive inferior goods from the market. During recent years many so-called manufacturers have been placing "witch-hazel" on the market which is nothing more or less than scented water. The proposed combine is said to have for one of its objects the driving of those spurious goods from the market.

"UNEEDA," as a trade-mark for biscuits, has been refused registration by the Court of Appeal.

**MESSRS. GIGNER & Co.**, chemists, are shortly removing from 131 to 160 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

**MESSRS. CORBYN, STACEY & Co.'s** tender (1,044l. 7s. 4½d.) for the supply of drugs has been accepted by the East London Board of Guardians.

**THIS COMES FROM IRELAND.**—"Wanted, a gentleman to undertake the sale of a patent medicine; the advertiser guarantees it will be profitable to the undertaker."

**THIS PROBLEM** is worrying a lot of schoolchildren (and some older persons) at present:—A man had 14s. 6d. in silver, and could not give 10s. change. What coins had he?

A NICELY PERFUMED Japanese paper handkerchief came to us by post the other day, telling all about the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, but before we got to the base of the square of type in the centre we found we were reading about the Welsh Mountain essence made by Mr. Percy J. Ashfield, Rhyl.

"**PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS.**"—We are now binding this work entirely in black buckram, which experienced librarians find is more lasting than leather. The price of the work remains the same—7s. 6d., by post 8s., from our offices, or for the published price from any wholesale house.